Railroads.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19th, 1859, trains will leave Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, &c.

Express at 11.30 a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving Alton at 2.40 a.m., Cairo at 5.30 a.m., Memphis at

Express at 11.00 p. m., Saturdays excepted, arriving Alton at 7.30 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.35 a.m.; Rock Island at 1.30 p.m.; Cairo at 6.00 p.m.

The Accommodation at 6.00 p.m., Sundays excepted, for Kankakee at 10.20 p.m. On Saturdays a Passenger will be run on this train to URBANA.

Connections in Chicago at 8.15 a.m. and 8.05 p. m.

Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains.

Cars checked through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Joseph.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be had at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad Company's office, corner of Lake street, below the Tremont House, and at the branch offices North and East.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

Leave Chicago at 8.30 p.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.10 p.m.

" 9.00 a.m. " " 8.40 p.m.

" 12.00 noon. " " 1.00 p.m.

" 5.00 p.m. " " 4.35 p.m.

" 6.00 p.m. " " 5.40 p.m.

Fare 15 cents each way.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates, good for three days, can be obtained by applying at the office of the Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot.

W. F. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. jan6 y

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Between Janesville Mad son, Prairie du Chien, Lacrosse, St. Paul, &c.

After TUESDAY, August 23, trains will leave as follows:

Day Express, 9.00 a.m.
Evening do. 5.10 p.m.

Connect at Janesville from Chicago to Prairie du Chien and Lacrosse.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

After MONDAY, August 15, 1859, Passenger trains will leave Chicago as follows:

Mail train, Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy.
Night Express, daily.
Express, Sundays excepted, for Aurora.
Aurora Accommodation, Sundays excepted.

GEO. C. HAMMOND,
General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.

After SUNDAY, April 17th, 1859, Passenger Trains for the following points will leave Chicago as follows:

Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, Lasalle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine, Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine and Washington.

Sundays excepted, for Joliet.

JOHN E. TRACY, Superintendent.
H. Stone, Jun., General Agent. 1277

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Trains for Milwaukee leave daily, Sundays excepted:

8.30 a.m., Sundays at all stations.
4.30 p.m., stopping at principal stations.
6.00 p.m., at which only a second class Milwaukee train, forming the only all railroad line to Lacrosse, the direct and quickest route to St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi.

Accommodation train leaves at 5.35 P. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH, Short Railroad Line.

CHEAP FARE REDUCED.

ONLY 24 HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH.

Making direct connections with the Pennsylvania RR. 22 Passengers. 36 hours to New York.

Leave Chicago at 9.00 a.m., daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Lake street, corner of Dearborn, by the Michigan Southern Railroad, as follows:

Arrives at Crestline, 4.35 p.m. Departs, 5.20 p.m.
" Pittsburgh, 2.10 p.m. " Philadelphia, 4.00 p.m., New York, 7.00 p.m.

Arrives at Toledo, 5.00 a. m. Cleveland, 9.55 a.m., Pittsburgh, 4.00 p.m., Philadelphia, 9.30 p.m., New York, 12.30 noon.

Connects at Philadelphia at all points shorter than the New York route, enabling travelers to make the above time and sometimes promptly and with comfort to passengers. All night trains between Chicago and Philadelphia are provided with sp'e did sleeping cars.

Baggage checked through from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and New York, without the handling.

Tickets for sale by Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The fare by this line as low as by any other route.

Through tickets can be procured at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, under the Revere House and at the depot, foot of Lake street, and Van Buren street, and at the principal ticket offices in the West.

W. C. LAKE, Gen'l Superintendent.
D. GRAY, Gen'l Pas. Agent, Ch cago. myl1- 1859m

Transportation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

H. KIMBERLY, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
C. ALLIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

The opening of navigation, this Company will be prepared to transport Property, Merchandize, etc., from New York, Boston and Providence to all Western and Southern Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake Ports. The Steamers are new, with great carrying capacities as by any other reasonable line, at the same time insuring the safety of all property when delivered by this Company have a line of

EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,

between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at ports at Sandusky, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan, with ample facilities and warehouses for the reception, assorting and shipping of all articles destined to their care, which will be under the direction of the Company who will give the personal attention to the settlement of contracts, adjustment of claims and damages.

Consignees can rely on a large line of

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,

Next to establish a line of Steam Canal boats also, guaranteeing no time and insuring the safe delivery of goods at all times.

FREIGHTS AS LOW AND AT LESS RATES heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask a share of the business to Chicago so liberally bestowed in past four years.

Office in Chicago on Market street, between Washington and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

THOS. E. CHASE, Agent.

THE OLD OSWEGO LINE

For Transportation Company,

(Established in 1832.)

Forwards and other property forwarded to and from the Atlantic Cities, Boston, Albany, New York, Chicago, &c.

FORWARDING CHEAPER AND CHEAPER

than by any other water communication.

The proprietors of the OLD OSWEGO LINE, in connection with the Lake Ontario Transportation Company, are prepared to forward property to and from the Lakes, with great promptness, and other heavy freight, to fill their vessels.

Clerk's Agents.—F. B. DANE, W. R. JENNISON, Chicago.
DANE, Oswego.
Consignees.—A. FOLGER, 87 Pier, foot of Beekman street, New York.
Consignees.—DANE & CO., Oswego.
Consignees.—JAS. PECK & CO., Chicago.

Bags.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—

276 South Water street,

WILL KEEP GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

GUNNY SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order.

WOOL SACKS—every size used.

FLOUR BARRELS—new or in bundles.

Information Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers that just the article wanted in our line can always be found at the above agency.

LAWLINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

167, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description.

Furnished on short notice,

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Exchange Bag Manufactory.

CASTEN & CO., 107 South Water street, Chicago, ILL. & CO., 120 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Wool and Grocers Bags, made and printed to order with brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Flour Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Hauling Hay, Hops, Wool, Seed, &c., &c. Every description of Bags filled with Produce, Baggage, &c., and delivered to all parts of the country. myl1

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1810.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT:

Capital and Surplus, May 1, '59,

$854,640.87.

PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Grain, Mills, Manufactories, Churches, Canals, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Property of all kinds, apply to HUNT & HIGGINSON, No. 1, Lombard Block, Washington.

myl3 1713 6779 6m

BAKER, PHILLIPS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 55 South Water street,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

Linseed Oil.
Lard, Bleached Whale Oil.
" Sperm Oil.
Camphine—Fresh.
Spts. Turpentine.
Pure White Lead, in Oil.
Tanners' Oil.
Machinery Oil.
Together with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Window Glass, &c., &c., and

BOULDING LIQUID GLUE.—

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.

For sale by

J. H. REED & CO.,

Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake st.

PETRIFACTION POLISH OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale by

J. H. REED & CO.,

Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake st.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

The undersigned, having established a Yard at the corner of Beach streets, for slating Gravel from the celebrated pit at the town of Summit, are prepared to furnish any quantity which may be desired, at a reasonable rate and short notice.

Said Gravel has been extensively used in paving and gravelling in Chicago, and is acknowledged by all to be of superior quality.

Orders left at the Yard or with the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

THE CITY OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

Where will be given upon the street at the yard above Twelfth-st. GEO. BARNET & CO.

WELCH'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

Carriage Repository, 32 and 34 Franklin street, (between Lake and Randolph,) Chicago. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of new and second hand Carriages of all descriptions, for sale on commission.

F. W. WELCH.

SHELTON, TUTTLE & CO'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, at American Transportation Company's old stand, (near Madison,) Chicago, Ill. Assortment of Buckeyaws, Side Seats, Concords, Open Buggies, Sulkies, Harness, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

H. B. HILL, Agent.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Chicago, Illinois.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859. NUMBER 53.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

State Treasurer.—Resignation of Col. Miller, and Appointment of William Butler, Esq.

On Saturday, Col. Miller tendered to the Governor his resignation of the office of State Treasurer, which was accepted; and on yesterday Gov. Bissell appointed William Butler, Esq., of this city, to fill the vacancy.

The bestowal of the office upon Mr. Butler is a judicious appointment and will be generally approved. He has achieved a reputation for diligence, vigilance and sagacity, in the transactions of business, which is known throughout this section of the State. He has ever been careful and faithful to every trust which has heretofore been committed to him, and we regard him as in every way well qualified to execute the office of custodian of the money chests. We are glad the People's Treasury will be safe and secure in his keeping.

Col. Miller's resignation goes into effect immediately, and Mr. Butler will forthwith take possession of the office.—*Springfield Journal, Aug. 30th.*

It has been understood for some time past by his friends, that Mr. Miller contemplated taking the step announced above. Since the removal of the Transfer Office from New York to Springfield, his labors have been considerably increased, and the Legislature made no provision for the employment of a clerk; and this, added to the ill-health of a member of his family and the necessity of giving his personal attention to his private business affairs, rendered it a matter of almost imperative duty to himself to retire from public duties.

As to his successor in office, we cordially concur in the opinion expressed by the Springfield *Journal*. Mr. Butler will, without doubt, prove himself to be faithful and competent in the discharge of the responsible trust confided to him.

Gov. Magoffin on Slavery in the Territories.

Beriah Magoffin was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort, on Tuesday the 30th ult. We have his inaugural address before us, most of which is devoted to the discussion of the slavery issues. The newly elected Governor speaks out, of course, more plainly than before the election, taking unequivocal ground in favor of the administration and its policy. We have room only for the following extract, to which we invite the particular attention of the Chicago *Times*—that journal having claimed the election of Magoffin as a Douglas victory. Gov. M. says:

"That decision (the election of Magoffin) is a triumphant vindication of the Democratic administration of President Buchanan from the charges of fraud and corruption, and of the principles and policy advocated by the Democracy of Kentucky during the canvass, of which each constituted so prominent an issue in the late exciting canvass. The Democratic party endorsed fully the doctrines laid down in that Dred Scott decision. In the language of that decision, they hold that the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution, and that the only power over it conferred upon Congress *is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights.* The power to prevent them not carry slaves with it the correlative right to impair or destroy.

"The Territories are the property of the States, and all have equal right to go there with their property, and to be protected in its enjoyment. The people who emigrate there have the right to, and will undertake for themselves, whether they will or will not have slavery. When they have framed a constitution, and propose to Congress to come into the Union as a sovereign State, *they have no right to do so while they are in a territorial condition.*

This is genuine, unadulterated Democracy—differing somewhat from Douglas' "copy-right-ed" clap-trap in Harper's Magazine.

The Fourth District of Kentucky.

Anderson, the Opposition candidate for Congress in the Fourth Kentucky District, has received his certificate of election. This gives a majority of the Kentucky Delegation in the House to the Opposition, and would throw her vote against the Democratic nominee, if the election of the next President should go to the House. Anderson's majority is but three. Chrisman, Democrat, proposes to contest the seat, as it is alleged that errors in the count of the votes in some precincts, which should have changed the result, were not corrected.

Republican Nominations in Wisconsin

A. W. Randall, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor of Wisconsin yesterday, by the Republican State Convention, on the first formal ballot. The vote stood—Randall, 118; Scharz, 48; Hanchett, 21; Harvey, 2.

Carl Schurz was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The New York Banks.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York City Banks for the weeks ending August 20 and August 27:

	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.	
Loans	$117,009,519	$117,599,709	Dec.....$409,810
Specie	21,474,845	21,725,066	Dec..... 250,220
Circulation	3,917,995	3,917,995	Dec..... 0
Net Deposits	79,209,910	79,791,817	Dec..... 1,418,093

The statement is received in the street as favorable. The loss of specie is moderate in view of the fact that on Saturday week we shipped about a million, while the California gold did not arrive in time to appear in the average. Some considerable amount have been drawn from the interior and neighboring cities, and measurably neutralized that shipment. We commence this week with a rising exchange on which the Havana steamer to-day added three-quarters of a million, and the shipment of Wednesday promises to be light. In loans the contraction is slight for a million, while the general impression has been that the figures would show an expansion. Bank managers are evidently acting with caution, and it is very creditable to them that such is their policy. The reduction of deposits is large, but not equal to the increase of the previous week.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 30th.*

Leaks in the Treasury.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Suspicions have long been abroad that large sums are constantly abstracted from the public purse by means of fraudulent, forged or stretched vouchers, and some of them are being now verified. Fabulous sums are demanded and avouched for under heads of clerk hire, copying, translating, &c., which are evidently intended to cover expenses for wines, dinners, horse hire, &c., not auditable.

The President is determined to hold all officers' accounts to the strictest scrutiny, and where frauds are attempted, to reject the claims and prosecute the offenders. Proofs accumulate in various cases not unfathomable. This process is to be retroactive, and occasions many absentees amongst those who have had accounts adjusted during the reign of the present administration.

Oregon Election.

[Correspondence of Jonesville Gazette.]
OREGON, July 14, 1859.

Our election is over, and the result is very close. In the middle and northern counties, Logan (Republican) made a good run; but in the mining country contiguous to California, Stout (Democrat) received great majorities, which neutralized Logan's northern strength and decided the contest in favor of Lane and Smith's pro-slavery candidate, Stout, by a few votes only—about 50. Land and Smith, knowing their ground, went on the eve of the election to the mining region, where by dint of lying, misrepresentation and cheap whisky, they completely gulled the unheeding voters of Oregon, and sailed to their end some 500 good Democratic voters from the California side of the line. In some other places illegal voting was resorted to.

Next June the battle will be openly fought between free and slave staetism. At that time our next Legislature will be chosen, that will elect two United States Senators. Mr. Grover, our former Representative, enjoys the confidence of the Oregon people to a greater extent than any other man. And yet the pro-slavery party, by intrigue, succeeded in supplanting him in the State Convention, and nominated in his place one of their own stripe, whom, by lying and fraud, they have elected by a meagre majority. We trust, however, that he will not hold the seat in Congress.

It is believed that Mr. Logan will contest the election, and, thanks to a kind Heaven! there will be a show for the right in the next Congress.

Wheat will be a small crop, in consequence of late seeding. Fruit of all kinds abundant; money scarce; season late and cool, and health good.

Rumored Loss of a United States Frigate and her Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859

There is a rumor prevalent here this evening that the frigate Congress, which sailed hence on the 14th inst., has gone down with all on board. The story seems to have originated at the Navy Yard, but it is impossible to trace it to any definite or trustworthy source whatever. It has caused much anxiety among the friends of the crew. A dispatch to the Cincinnati papers contradicts the above.

Arrival of Steamers from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamer Bavaria has been signalled below. She left Southampton on the 18th, and her advices have been anticipated.

The steamship Ariel, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here at midnight. Her advices are to the 17th ult., and have also been anticipated.

THE CITY.

Weekly Press and Tribune.

The Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE for this week is out, see advertisement of contents. It is the best paper to send to friends abroad published in Chicago. The regular circulation of the Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE exceeds 15,000. There is no better medium of advertising to reach the masses, and business men should make a note of it. Terms quite moderate.

☞ There is to be street preaching this evening on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie street.

☞ The Chicago Gardeners' Society is to meet this evening at the agricultural store of H. D. Emery & Co.

☞ An experienced business man advertises to-day in the column of "Wants," under the caption, "To Merchants."

A RUNAWAY CAUSE.—The alarm of fire on Tuesday evening was caused by the burning of a shanty near Bridgeport. The fat horses of the steam fire engines had liberal exercise.

TWENTY MILE RACE.—The *Journal* says on October 4th next, "Honest Anse" and "Lady Utley" are to have a twenty mile race in harness for $5,000.

AS SURE AS A GUN.—Wilson Bigman who is also a black man, has been held to bail in $300 to answer for stealing a gun from John Barth. Also a lot of grain bags. He is an old States Prison bird.

☞ The Milwaukeeans, jubilant over their new ferry, got up a presentation of *forks* to the Captain of one of the new steamers. The *spoons* will go aboard to test the "sea-going" qualities of the boat in November.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named D. C. Ponte was found dead at the St. Louis Hotel in St. Louis a day or two since. Our exchanges from that city say that deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and has a mother residing here.

☞ Messrs. Gibert & Sampson sell, this morning at auction, a large stock of Furniture, Carpets, &c., which will be found to contain many goods offered at public sale in the city. Parties in want will find it to their interest to attend, as everything offered is to be sold without reserve.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We learn that at the meeting of the Church and congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church, called on Tuesday evening to accept the resignation of the pastor, Rev. A. L. Brooks, it was voted by 46 to 36 not to accept the same.

EXCURSION TO EVANSTON TO-DAY.—The pic-nic excursion of Evanston to-day is for a most worthy object, and should receive the liberal patronage of the friends of mission schools, and further one of the most delightful affairs of the season is provided. Cars leave Milwaukee depot at 9½ o'clock A. M.

HO, FOR CRYSTAL LAKE.—The excursion train will leave the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at 8 o'clock this morning. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the Brickton M. E. Church. Baskets in hand and all aboard at 8 o'clock. N. B.—Free will be kindled all along the lake to warm the excursionists on their arrival.

ANTIQUE CLUB.—A special meeting of importance is to be held this evening, and a general attendance is desired.

The Antiquarian Club acknowledge through J. W. Audubon, Esq., the first number of his reprint of his father's magnificent works. The plates are the size of life and colored from nature. They are pronounced by good judges to be superior, if possible, to the original work. The number will be on exhibition at the meeting of the Club.

NOW IS THE TIME.—The advertisement of Messrs. Price, Morris & Co., in another column is a timely hint to our housekeepers and others that there is a time coming when coal bins will be much in vogue. If it be a good rule in time of peace to prepare for war, there are even more abundant reasons why a winter's supply of fuel should be bought at the low rates of midsummer. The firm referred to have two large yards—No. 126 Canal street, and No. 144 North Water street, where they have an abundance of all the best varieties of coal. They are an old established firm, and just now it will be economical and profitable to give them a call.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. WILL THE WARNING SUFFICE?—We have repeatedly uttered the warning that some accident must result from the carelessness of persons getting on or off our street cars. Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock as one of the Twelfth street cars on State street was going north, near Monroe street, a man named Cornelius Coffin, in the employ of the Railway Company, in attempting to jump upon the front platform, missed his hold and fell on his back along the rail, the wheel passing across his left groin, inflicting a frightful wound, but fortunately not fatal. The car was a light one and with few passengers, and though the gash was a deep one, cutting to the bone, the latter was not fractured. The unfortunate man was taken to the City Hospital where he received every attention.

The practice of getting on the cars in motion, is always hazardous, and to do so at the front platform is fool-hardy in the extreme. The Railway Company have given their employees strict instructions in this matter, which they should repeat. Might it not be well to enforce compliance by some arrangement like light iron wickets hinged on each step, the same at the front end of the car to be kept closed. The company should secure this or some other means to the same effect.

THE MUSICAL UNION PIC NIC.—Tuesday was a day of unalloyed pleasure to those who took part in the third annual pic nic of the Chicago Musical Union. The day was delightful—neither too cold nor too hot. The surface of the lake was smooth—preventing all symptoms of sea sickness, and the excursion was made on the favorite steamer Planet. Between four and five hundred persons assembled on board, and put to sea amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators, and the inspiring strains of the Great Western Band. The run to Kenosha was made in 4½ hours—distance 60 miles. When opposite Waukegan, the Milwaukee excursionists on the Cleveland, were met, and passed with loud cheers, music, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. It was a beautiful sight to behold those majestic steamers rush past each other with their decks covered with hundreds of light and joyous hearts.

The time was passed on the trip up in promenading the decks and saloons—chat and gossip, songs from the members of the Union, and music from the Band. An examination of the contents of the baskets and larder was made, for the purpose of seeing what stocks of provisions were on board. At 2 P. M. the boat arrived at the wharf, and her approach was welcomed by the discharge of cannon and cheers of the crowd on the pier.

A procession was immediately formed, and the company marched to the park in the middle of the town, there, under the shade of the "grand old oaks" the pic-nic-ers spread their napkins and dissected the contents of their baskets. An abundant supply of pure ice water was provided. The lighter refreshments were furnished by Wright, of Anderson's establishment, such as confectionery, ice-cream, cold prairie chicken, coffee, lemonade, cake, fruit, etc., etc. Everybody was pleased with the way he carried out his engagement with the Union.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in hearing fine music by the band and singers, and in strolling about the town, or riding out into the country. Towards sunset the boat's whistle and bell summoned the company on board, and a quarter before seven the *Planet* turned her head Chicago-ward. After a few songs by the Musical Union, the dancers chased the fleeting hours with merry feet in Coillions, Contra, Spanish, Schottische, and waltzs.

And when every one was getting fairly into the spirit of the occasion, the boat reached Chicago about 11 o'clock. The entertainment was a perfect success in every respect, and will often be recalled among the pleasures of memory, by many who cheered dull care away, for one day.

The Clark Street Question.

When public bodies are to be stirred on momentous occasions, and a great community are moving in the discussion of important questions, we are certainly the last to wish to stand in the way of any expression of honest opinion. Just now the matter of a change in the name of a prominent business thoroughfare is under debate, and we desire to foster a moderate and not too voluminous an expression of individual views.

The name of the street will be changed, or it will not, and in either case, must respond to good and sufficient reasons pro or con. We have received a letter from Mr. A. Perrequier, which we have decided to publish entire. He is one of our foreign born citizens against whom we certainly have heard nothing to his prejudice. If it be charged that he is only a humble tonsor of men's beards, if may be renswered that no man can say he does not pay the rent of his shop promptly, and cut hair and beards to the latest fashion. "Act well your part," cannot be said rebukingly to Mons. Perrequier, and we trust what he has to say on the Clark Street question may have due weight. For our own part, be it Broadway or Boulevard, the street signs and omnibusses will doubtless be duly re-lettered in time to prevent all serious confusion.

Monsieur l'Editeur of the Press and Tribune:

I see can not much you call no speak Englessh not you Mi but I take you up for down mouth dog op as point on which I haves as honneur to address you dis time in so publick manair. I hav loved in your Chicago some time very much esc'aderable for two tree four years gone after past. I are vot you call pride, ior, in grande passion for dis cities. By Gar I goes down on as lake shore, and takes vee little boat and row row row away out on as watair and am I stops to look at as cities and my to myself how much I lieve sat leetle place you calls Chicago. Dis I do ver much often and am I go on as Court House vot you call esquaire vor as man you call vatch man ha, ha, ha, sleep to look for as fires.

And vun I can shav enough, I sometimes get von leetle vor you call buggy and I goes by myself all alone down as strout and out on as perarce and am I turns and sticcn mine sent and look at zee cities and say how I lov sat leetle town,

I bet your pagair. I no nad Engelesh papairbut I keep zem for as nase I shave as hair. Von of dese days I shall Clarque vot you call Clark street sall be change to Broadvay, zen I smile out loud and flourish mine razor, you call Waits and Butchair, and say "brave countree." Mon Dieu, as man I am proud to live in as city by myself alone down as street and out on as perarce and am I turns and sticcn mine sent and look at zee cities and say how I lov sat leetle town,

I bet your pagair. I no nad Engelesh papairbut I keep zem for as nase I shave as hair. Von of dese days I shall Clarque vot you call Clark street sall be change to Broadvay, zen I smile out loud and flourish mine razor, you call Waits and Butchair, and say "brave countree." Mon Dieu, as man I am proud to live in as city by myself alone down as street and out on as perarce and am I turns and sticcn mine sent and look at zee cities and say how I lov sat leetle town, "you pauvre diable you no have ze money you go oft Broadvay, vy you not come to be shave on Broadvay for ten dime cents."

I lov von idea I sall make bold to speek. I lov dis country mooch ver mooch. It is ver grande magnique. Chesapeake mooch fine, so are New York and all your cities, but not so grande and as magnifique as ma belle France so ze magnifique Paris. Now you change as Rue de Clarque vot you call Clark street to Broadvay. You say to yourself as New York be as cities, Broadvay as ze street, you sall have de Broadvay theatre, you sall have de big, and my shop sall be on zis Broadvay. Good I like mi.

Now Paris is much more splendid as New York, and ver mooch many of no eli are seen of de place have been in Paris. I lov hear you say so, and when you come over, you shall, mevair mind sir "vent I vas in Paree," zen I my to myself, "zat mak, he know, he been in as belle cities". I ask him, but he not answer mooh, but blush a leetle, and say he was dere two nights, dat go to Rue de Clique vot you call Clark street to Broadvay. You say to yourself zat New York be as cities, Broadvay as ze street, you sall have de Broadvay theatre, you sall have de big, and my shop sall be on zis Broadvay. Good I like mi.

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Now Music.—Messrs. Root & Cady from their well stocked counters, send us the following new and choice music:

Artist's Dream, Waltz, and La Duchesseuse de Cheoreuse Polka, from Messrs. Wm. Hall and Son, Broadway, N. Y.

Happy Dreams return again, Silver Shower, ballad, Nelly Dear, Good Bye, There's music in the air; published by Messrs. Russell & Tolman 291 Washington street, Boston.

The Superintendent of the railroad has very generously offered to favor all who wish to attend the meeting with half fare tickets, that is, full fare to the meeting and return free. There will be teams in readiness to convey persons to the ground, and also a boarding tent to accommodate such as may wish to take their own tents. Come then, one and all, who possibly can. Come praying that He who once "withdrew himself into the wilderness and prayed," and on the "mountain preached to the multitudes," may meet with his people and give them a "rousing" meeting. Come according to the divine promise "they shall dwell safely in the wilderness and sleep in the woods."

Pastor M. E. CHURCH, Evanston.
Evanston, Ill., Aug. 30, 1859.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and prices to suit the times.

"AN PAUVRE DIABLE."—Our friend, the cheap French tailor, "who keeps Chopped Herring" as above, was wont to attract admiration on Clark street, has taken up new quarters at 784 Wells street, where he proposes to keep up his reputation for low prices and neat fits.

☞ Why will you still continue to use camphene and burning fluid (the murder lights) when you can purchase a Kerosene Coal Oil Lamp, for 50 cents, which gives a better light than any camphene lamp, at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. se1-6t

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—A meeting of the 1st Unitarian Society will be held in the Vestry on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

GAS FIXTURES.—Those in want of any thing of the kind will do well to call on J. H. Jerould, No. 75 South Clark street. He has the most complete assortment in the city. Also Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, Paper and Glass Shades, &c., &c. au27-1mo

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 135 Lake st.
au27-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
We prefer them for family use.—N. Y. Tribune.
They are the favorites for families.—N. Y. Times.
It has no rival.—Scientific American.
They maintain the pre-eminency.—N. Y. Express.
GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Ag't,
au 25-2w 167 & 169 Lake street.

EXCHANGE.—We are selling Exchange on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Canada and Europe. Will buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit and Gold.
L. E. ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers,
au26-1w Clark street, near Lake.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES *are superior for manufacturing purposes.*
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of all other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are much better, and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are much cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the machine for every family.
A. W. HARRIS, Agent,
No. 66, Lake Street.
aug24-2w

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—For all kinds of tailoring and leather sewing, at 66 Lake street.
au24-3w A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

☞ Strangers visiting the city, and all others who contemplate travelling, should call at W. & G. S. Wrights, Trunk Store, 61 and 219 South Clark street, and examine the most extensive assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Travelling Bags, west of New York.

Trunks ranging in prices from $1.50 to $6.00. Travelling Bags from 50 cents to $10.00. Trunk Covers made to order from $2.00 to $5.00.
au29 1y

RESOR'S IMPROVED HARRISON RANGES.—Citizens wishing a first class Cooking Range put into their residences and warranted, should call at D. L. Boone's Great Western Range Depot, 145 State street. Unexceptional city references given. au13-1m

MARRIED.

In this city August 30th, by Rev. A. L. Brooks, Mr. HENRY N. HOOKER and Miss ELIZA J. BAILEY, daughter of R. Bailey, Esq., all of Chicago.

At Whiteton, Du Page County, Ill., by the Rev. B. Kent on the evening of the 24th ult., M. H. D. PENFIELD, of this city, and Miss MARTHA E. WELLS, of Whiteton.

NATIONAL FAIR,

CHICAGO, Sept. 12th to 17th, 1859.

Official Notices.

☞ Persons who have made offers for Refreshment stands, will please call at the office, Tremont House, and sign the papers.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIPPS, *Advertising Agent, 48 Dearborn st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jul-1694-7

TO RENT.—A Two Story New FRAME HOUSE containing Seven Rooms and Bins; cloths presses and pantries, on Wabash Avenue between North and Ohd streets, with gas, water, and cellar. Rent $60 per month. Inquire of E. G. D. Howard, Lumber Dock-7, West end Polk Street Bridge; or No. 333 Wabash Avenue. se1 1w

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Two Suits of Rooms with Board, suitable for families furnished or not furnished, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required. se1-1wz

WANTED—Three Boys Wanted at 66 Lake street, Apply immediately. se1-1t

WANTED—A Suit of Rooms and Boarding, in a respectable family, for a gentleman, with and a child. Address M. Post Office Box No. 1614. au31-s2-1w

WANTED—A Situation by an Englishman as Coachman, or Coachman and Gardener; in a private family. Good reference given. Address J. FRANCE, Post Office. se1-4w

GUNNIES—4,000 on Consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

BEANS—200 bbls. on consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

APPLES—100 bbls. in prime order on consignment. J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn st.

76 BASKETS FRESH PEACHES received by this Morning's Express. No. 167 State street. Peaches received daily. H. C. HATCH. se1-1tx

PRESERVE JARS AND BOTTLES, for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Saccharometers and Thermometers for manufacturing Sugar and Syrups.
HYDROMETERS, ALKALIMES, ACIDMETERS, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake st.

BENZINE! BENZINE!—Will entirely remove any kind of
Grease, Oil &c, from Cloth and Silks.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, No. 42 Edna Place, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, Miss E. M. Sea, Principal. The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 12th, 1859. se1 1w z.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next term of the Academic Department of Lind University, located at Lake Forest, will commence on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.
A Freshman Class in the Collegiate Department will be organized at the same time.
For further information address S. F. MILLER, A. M., at Lake Forest, Ill. se1-7t.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Man, 30 years of age,

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A UNION.

We are among those who look to hard work and the steady dissemination of Republican doctrines as the passport to Republican victories, rather than to coalitions between parties which have little in common except hatred of the Democracy, or to divisions and discords in the camp of the common enemy. A triumph secured by the one or the other of these fortuities would be at best but short lived. So far as it was not grounded on downright principle it would depend for its permanence—for its practical results—upon the insecure fraternity of office-holding. The splendid opposition victories of 1854 turned to ashes in our mouths before we had time to lay the basis of a solid prosperity. The heterogeneous elements which entered into the contest of that year against the plotters of the Nebraska swindle resolved into their native incongruity before the meeting of the Congress which they elected—so completely that it was only by a suspension of the majority rule in the House of Representatives that this formidable opposition was enabled to elect a Speaker. It is true in a degree that persons of diverse political faith who have got in the habit of voting together and sitting side by side in the halls of the legislature, insensibly acquire common feelings, or common prejudices; and in the fullness of time they may become so well amalgamated as not to know that they ever pulled contrary ways at the traces of government. But the successful examples of such a union in our own history are those which have been impelled by an emergency calling for a union on the basis of clear, out-and-out principle. In England coalitions are made and unmade with every session of Parliament, but principle, as it is understood by the Republican party of the United States, has no part nor lot in the matter. Free Traders, Corn Law men, Whigs, Liberals, Tories and Independents form copartnerships and dissolve them with equal facility, for the reason that no one can demonstrate his own moral superiority over all others. No question of human slavery interferes to give one party an advantage over the rest, and to fix an impassable barrier between those who believe it a good thing and those who regard it as an unqualified atrocity.

We are not so stubborn as to plant ourselves in the way of any honorable union of the opposition in 1860 to defeat the depraved and pro-slavery Democracy. We are obstinate enough to refuse any partnership based upon a surrender or compromise of the distinctive Republican principles, that the Constitution recognizes no property in man; that slavery is a trespasser upon the Territories of the United States, and that Congress can eject it or may delegate the power to the people thereof; but inside of this we are cordially in favor of all accessions of strength, from whatever quarter. If Mr. Buchanan and his friends will subscribe to our faith on this single point, we will sink a score of expediencies out of sight for the purpose of securing their co-operation. The same to you Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bates, Mr. Douglas. We do not say we will advocate your immediate elevation to the Presidency, but we do say that we will favor a distribution of power which shall be satisfactory to all reasonable men. We will go further, and say, if on these terms the majority of the new combination shall deem any one of you the best man to be nominated for that office you shall have our votes and our best efforts during the campaign. There shall be no foul play. We are so much in earnest in our quarrel with the slavery-extending power in the United States, that we can afford to be more than honest with you in the matter of honors and emoluments.

But our faith in the feasibility of such a union is small. A late number of the Louisville *Journal* tells us of the North "not to expect any compromise upon any ground of hostility to the extension of Slavery, or to the "maintenance of Southern rights of property "adjudicated hitherto or to be adjudicated hereafter by the U. S. Judiciary." This means that the proposed union must include an endorsement all round of the Dred Scott decision and all other decisions of the Supreme court, including a slave code for the Territories when it shall come. At least it means that the Republicans must tacitly acquiesce in those dogmas and cease warring against their operation. If the Louisville *Journal* is an authorized exponent of the Southern Opposition, this cuts off all hope of union in that quarter. There remain only the Northern Americans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The chances that the former will can loose from their brethren in the South are quite strong, but still there is some doubt. The party has been disintegrated in all the Western States and in all the New England States except possibly Massachusetts. This much was admitted by the speakers in the late American State Council of New York. The only Northern States in which they maintain the nucleus of an organization are New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and even there they would go into collapse without benefit of clergy if they should inscribe on their banners the creed of the Louisville *Journal*. We look therefore with much confidence to the North Americans, but we do not look so confidently to a *formal* union of the two parties. Pride of organization vexes the American leaders. They are, or fancy they are, strong enough to rule, though not to rule, and this conceit may lead them to exact impossible conditions. We do not assert that it will be so, but their late movements indicate that possibility to us. The votes of the individual members of the party are another thing. The mass of who constitute the organization are not fools. They will not throw their votes away in 1860. They will be obliged, as it seems to us, to choose between Democracy and Republicanism, and in that event we shall get as many of them as we could hope for in a union cemented by bible oaths.

These remarks are applicable in the main to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. These men are not led by the nose by Mr. Douglas or any other man. They like Douglas very well, but they like themselves and their principles better. He can lead them by placing himself in their front and keeping straight ahead—not otherwise. They are just now bending their energies to control the Charleston Convention. If they fail in this, as they inevitably must, it will need no formal marriage ceremony to win their strength to the Republican ticket.

For these reasons, while we will not raise a plan for union grounded upon the non-extension of slavery, we do not regard its final accomplishment either practicable or necessary.

PATENT SOVEREIGNTY.

It is understood that the Messrs. Harper will send a note to the Charleston Convention, similar to that which they addressed to the press of New York city, notifying its members that they have copy-righted Mr. Douglas' Popular Sovereignty, and that they will seek legal redress in case the convention infringe said copyright by indorsing or otherwise making use of the article.

The Paris Press on Kossuth and Garibaldi.

The Paris *Constitutionel*, a semi-official organ, contains a long and elaborate eulogy on Kossuth and Garibaldi, who are supposed to be as imperfect threat at the Court of Vienna. The article concludes as follows:

Louis Kossuth, who fought for the independence of his country, was he for this a revolutionist? Is defeat sufficient to change the champion of an oppressed nation into an adventurous demagogue? And because he was conquered, is it for this that he must have been in the wrong? The answer to such questions belongs to history. But whatever its judgment may be, we can affirm definitely to-day it will be a mild and indulgent one for Louis Kossuth, for much has he loved his country and much has he suffered for her.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher has bought a famous lot of excellent stock from Col. Hungerford, of Utica, New York, to go on his farm at Fishkill.

☞ Gen. Walker, the "grey-eyed," was in Cincinnati on Saturday, en route for New Orleans.

The Struggle in California.

The contest in California is marked by a good deal of personal bitterness and rancor between Senators Broderick and Gwin, two of the leaders in the triangular struggle. As an illustration of the manner in which Mr. Broderick attacks his adversary, we give two charges made by him in a speech at Quincy, Plumas County:

"I have accused Mr. Gwin of having received paid agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. [Tumultuous cheering, and cries of 'That's true!' and 'By G—d, we all know it.]"

"I also accuse him of having supported the thirty million secret fund bill, when he knew it was the intention to use that money as a corruption fund, in order to carry the next Presidential election; [Great shouting and cries of 'spit on him! spit on him!'] either to elect Jeremy Buchanan or Mr Slidell, of Louisiana, with whom he co-operated in the United States Senate."

These are serious charges, boldly made and will be generally believed, notwithstanding Mr. Gwin's angry allegation of a conspiracy to defeat him. They are so consistent with the known history of the times, and the admitted character of the administration, that no one will dispute them.

Too Good to be True.

"I have been informed that Brigham Young and the other leading Mormons are determined to leave the United States, and plant themselves and their people in some part of New Guinea, one of the East India Archipelago Islands, lying a little to the north of Australia. The whole of the two hundred and fifty thousand Mormons in America who are to go to that town, or if they can't find room there, to the island spoken of, to us to with them here.—*Washington Cor. Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

On what authority this statement rests we know not, but we earnestly hope there may be truth in it. No other scheme of dealing with this hideous excrescence seems possible. Time has demonstrated that it will not of itself rot and slough off. Time has also revealed that it will not scatter and be absorbed. Every year but concentrates it, indurates it, enlarges it, and makes it the more malignant. Soft treatment has been tried thoroughly, and failed; and so has hard treatment. In spite of everything, the abomination holds its own and grows. There is absolutely no alternative left but utter and clean removal. It can only be done by agreement; and if the Federal Government chooses to bargain with the Mormons for their property in the territory, and pay them liberally with an understanding that they shall quit American soil, we do not apprehend that there is any obstacle in the Constitution to prevent it, or that the public mind will fail to sanction it. It would be advantageous to the fanatics themselves, for they must always be the object of hatred and opposition so long as they remain within our borders. The greater part of them would have no native ties to sunder, for they were born in other lands, and a second emigration would cost less feeling than the first. New Guinea has much to attract them—an area half a dozen times larger than the State of New York, an excellent climate, and a very degraded and very mixed popu ation; it is moreover free from all previous jurisdiction. The advantage of their leaving would be as great on our side. It would free us from an enormous anomaly in our republican system, which, if allowed to remain, must, for an indefinite period hence, trouble and scandalize us beyond all calculation; and it would open a large region to the ingress of an intelligent and law respecting American population, who would in a short time form a State, fit in all respects to be a member of the Union. If any propositions are really before the Federal Government for the voluntary exit of these people from our shores, we trust they will receive the most favorable regard possible. No better time for declaring the matter can be expected.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr. Herman Melville, who is supposed to have some knowledge of the premises, asserted in his lecture in this city last winter that there was not an island in the South Pacific Ocean where the Mormon pest house would be tolerated for a day longer than would be required by the natives to expel the Saints, or the Saints to exterminate the natives.

Douglas and the African Slave Trade.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

In regard to the re-opening of the slave trade, the Illinois senator has declared his position in writing. In a recent letter he says he is opposed to the revival of that traffic, not because it is criminal and inhuman, a most atrocious violation of the laws of God and man, but because no prohibition of it was "one of the compromises of the constitution." This, however, is a mere tetch. The constitution does not prohibit the slave trade; it merely provides that up to a certain date (1808) the trade should not be interdicted, but, after that time, that Congress should be left free to do as it pleased in the premises. It was understood, of course, that Congress would then prohibit it, and Congress did prohibit it, but the act was voluntary, not obligatory. It might have the next year, as it might now at any time, repeal the act, declaring the trade piracy. All the compromise in regard to it recognized by the Constitution was completely fulfilled and vacated after the traffic had been allowed to go on for twenty years, and henceforth the power of Congress was discretionary.

But even if the prohibition of the trade had been a compromise, we have yet to learn that Mr. Douglas has so high a respect for compromises as to consider them sacred. If there ever was a plain, unequivocal, and essential compromise enforced by the most terrible and slaveholding sanctions of this Union, it was the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise. To a great victory, in 1842, Mr. Douglas himself pronounced it as important and inviolable as if it had been a distinct clause of the Constitution, and he called upon heaven to paralyze the impious hand that should be raised against its provisions. Four years later Mr. Douglas himself proposed the Kansas Nebraska bill, which effectually swept the compromise away forever. Now the same influences and associations are just as likely to modify Mr. Douglas' convictions as the slave trade compromise, which he alleges to have been made. He is a politician, he is accessible to the usual motives by which politicians are governed, and his present assumed hostility to the traffic is reason for believing that he would be equally hostile a few months hence.

Douglas in Harpers' Magazine.

We observe that Mr. Douglas has obtained the use of the columns of *Harpers' Magazine* through which to enlighten the poor heathen of the United States in reference to his great principle of "Squatter Sovereignty."

But Mr. Douglas, who sees such efficacy in his constitutional bugbear to Congressional control over the incipient States, is not even consistent with himself. Until he was commanded by Gen. Atchison, *under pain of losing his place at the head of the Territorial Committee*, to come out in favor of the repeal of the old Missouri Compromise, *he was not unconstitutionalist*. Mr. Douglas was a firm and staunch believer in the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. In a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives only a few years ago, he emphatically said, "I do not hold the doctrine that to exclude any species of property by law from any Territory is a violation of any right of property. He (you) excited bankers from most of the Territories? Do you not exclude whisky from being introduced into large portions of the Territories? Gambling tables, which are property, recognized as such in many of the States, are they tolerated in your organic law? *Therefore, prepared to say that, under the Constitution we have not power to pass laws excluding slavery from a Territory.*" But Mr. Douglas does not talk this way now. A new light—the light of slavery propagandism—has dawned upon him, and now he sees constitutional horrors of the most atrocious character in any way or case of such power by Congress. "My great principle" is the only constitutional way, in his eyes, of controlling the territories, and it is now a days the constant burden of his letters, of his stump speeches and of his newspaper editorials.

Let him persevere in his labor, but we prefer to stand where he formerly stood, where the fathers of the Constitution stood, and to still assert what the practice of the Government has ever been—the entire control of Congress under the Constitution over the Territories.—*Springfield Journal.*

Arizona—A Humbug.

A man who went to Arizona from Kansas City writes a letter to that place of that place, describing his impressions of the strip of rock and desert, for which this country paid Mexico ten millions. He writes, as follows:

MESILLA, Arizona, Aug. 8, 1859.

FRIEND VAN HORN:—Arizona! How visions of its beauty and fertility cheered us on our weary march. To some, it beckoned with fingers of gold. Others revelled with Spain's fair daughters under the fragrant shade of orange, and "pressed from the purple vine into golden cups, bright red wine." Fame and honor had for her votaries, who in that far off, wondrous land, saw the accomplishment of their wildest dreams. But the gold seeker digs mesquite roots for firewood, the pleasure hunter sleeps alone on his blanket and feeds upon fatback and bacon, and ambitious votaries may be found carrying mules and cutting hay for the Overland Mail Company with a horn.

This country, which borders upon old Mexico and once formed a portion, with the exception of a few small valleys on the water courses, is one wild desolate plain, broken by abrupt and rugged cliffs, or mountains, destitute of everything capable of supporting animal life—and therefore, is a great mountainous wilderness, only inhabited by the wild savage. If ever it becomes of any note, it must be by its mines, which as far as I can judge will require a large amount of capital to carry it on, thus preventing anything like an immigration of any extent. The few valleys, which form the only redeeming feature in the country, are fully settled by the lower order of Mexican *rancheros*, or small farmers, who by a laborious process of irrigation, which no white man could make profitable, raise about enough for home consumption and a little for sale. The fact that nearly all the supplies for this portion of the Overland Mail, which passes through this country is brought from Texas and Sonora proves the truth of what I say. To those who, for selfish ends have published to the contrary, I can only say, that the dreams which terminated in the choice of Richard III's career will not be half so terrible as the recollections of the fate of their deluded victims. To the young men who stay despond at the prospects around them say, that not until deprived of them can they form an idea of the struggles they have in your highly favored country. Energy and perseverance there, will surely find a reward; here, they recoil upon themselves for want of something to act upon. There they can toil for the luxuries of life; here, they must for their bare subsistence.

☞ A "Kentuckian," writing to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* about politics in that State, says the Louisville *Democrat*, which advocates Douglasism, "might as well advocate abolitionism, for the people are as much in favor of the one as the other."

Harpers' Magazine and Mr. Douglas.

We suspect that many persons do not understand how it is, that Mr. Douglas' powerful article in *Harpers' Magazine* is secured by a copyright, and the papers forbid to print it. Some suppose that only this particular part of the magazine is thus secured—and some of the Republican papers willing to make an occasion to air their wit, profess to think that Mr. Douglas obtained the copyright himself, or at least that he shared with the Messrs. Harper in the profits! Now, the entire book, or magazine, is copyrighted every month—so the appearance of Mr. Douglas in it made no difference with it in this respect. We do not feel called upon to defend the choice of a medium, for communicating this article to the public, made by Mr. Douglas. It is enough to say that we deem the choice a wise one. *Harpers' Magazine* goes into every town and hamlet of the United States, and is read by more people than any other one periodical of newspaper whatever. The circulation of Mr. Douglas thus obtains, for his views, is very valuable, and no doubt will be profitable to his publishers.—*Chicago Times.*

The organ of Mr. Douglas is mistaken. Harpers' Magazine entire is *not* copyrighted every month, nor can it be. Take Thackeray's story of the Virginians, now being published in Harpers' for instance, how can that be copyrighted? Any one can publish or reprint the works of any foreign author with utter impunity, and no one can object or enjoin as far as the matter of copyright is concerned.

The *Times* if it would take the trouble to read its papers, should know that the particular article in the September number of Harpers' Magazine, written by Mr. Douglas, and called "The Dividing line between Federal and Local Authority—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories," was *especially copyrighted*, and notice was sent by the publishers of the Magazine in advance of its issue, forbidding the publication of Mr. Douglas' article under penalty of the law.

The New York *Herald* published the letter of the editor of Harper, with some very appropriate comments, upon the new and original idea with Mr. Douglas of revamping worn out stump speeches in a magazine form, and then protecting by copyright what no one save the worshippers of Douglas would ever want to publish.

It may gratify the *Times* to know that there has been in this city at least four hundred *I s* copies of Harper sold for the month of September, than for any other month in three years.

News Bor.

Opposition Jubilee at Memphis—Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, of Monday.]

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of Tennessee Whigs and Americans at Memphis, on the 25th, gathered to celebrate the victories achieved at the recent election, in which Emerson Etheridge and a majority of Congressmen were elected. Eloquent speeches were made by the veteran statesmen and patriot, John Bell, the gallant Congressional Representative from the Ninth District, Emerson Etheridge, and other distinguished men.

Among the letters received from eminent invited guests, was the following:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20, 1859.

Hon. Jere. Clemens and others—Committee of Invitation, Memphis, Tennessee:

SIRS:—I feel myself especially honored in receiving your kind invitation to attend a grand jubilee of the Opposition party, to be held at Memphis, on the 25th inst., in celebration of your recent victory in Tennessee.

It is with sorrow that I am constrained to deny myself the pleasure of joining you in the celebration of an event so honorable to the gallant men of Tennessee, and so promising of good to the country. Sickness and inconvenient death in my family have so disarranged my plans for the summer vacation, as to force me to this self-denial.

It pleases me very much, gentlemen, to find that you designate the band of patriots who have lately done the great work in Tennessee, as *The Opposition Party*. The name implies that the party is made of the good men of other parties—Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans—all who can honestly brook the wild extravagance and wanton disregard of principle in an administration and a party, which embodied by former unmerited success, has vainly imagine that they "can afford to disregard the censures of the world," and to despise the judgment of history."

The party in office (I will not say in power) is, of itself, a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success but the hope and the gold it can command in office, and to fill the large gold is deeper than the small. No bones are found in the graves, but traces of human hair are found in some. There have been no figures, of course, of horses, dogs, fowls, or of any of the European animals found in the graves. Many of the vases have painted letters, very similar to the Chinese, on them; and I saw one gold figure of the human head, with the "almond eyes" of the Chinese. I have seen some plated of gold with a figure or letters like, a Chinese character.

It is so rainy here, at this season, that I believe that none but natives can work; and I would therefore advise all strangers to wait till the dry season, (in January,) as there are graves enough for ten thousand to keep robbing for the next hundred years.

There are reports of rich "placers" having been discovered, and I have seen some native gold in the hands of Indians; but the quantity does not justify the belief, in my mind, that there has been any considerable quantity found, as yet.

A Terrible Affliction.

[From the Alton Courier.]

On the forks of Wood River, there has lived for ten years past an honest German, named Henry Webber, a happy husband and father of six children. Last week, on going home to dinner, he was surprised to find his team hitched to his wagon, in which was his wife and his six children, all ready to start. On inquiring what all this meant, his hired man, also a German, pointed to Webber to understand that he was going to take his business, and presenting a six-shooter at Webber, jumped into the wagon and deliberately drove off, since which Webber has had no tidings of wife, children, horses, wagon, or household furniture.

Webber had not the slightest reason to believe his wife unfaithful, or that she was in any degree dissatisfied. He married her after a courtship business. Some twelve years ago, while acting as flour packer for Wise & Co., he thought he could do better. Too much occupied in business to court a wife, he wrote to a female friend in St. Louis, whom he had known in Germany to select a wife for him. In a few days his St. Louis friend replied to him, stating that she had made the selection, and requested him to come down at once and marry the woman selected. On the day appointed he went to St. Louis, saw the woman, married her, and returned with her to this city the same evening, and ever since has lived happily with her. Her departure was as business like as her marriage.

ARREST OF A MISSOURI JUDGE.—Judge John Watson was recently arrested at Keytesville, Chariton county, on the charge of having been one of the party who broke open the county safe, about a year and a half ago, and robbed it of some $8,000. The Grand Jury of that county indicted him for grand larceny and burglary, and he was required to give bail to the amount of $2,000. This case attracted a great deal of public attention, partly from the fact that the accused is a man of considerable wealth, and at the time the crime was committed was one of the Judges of the County Court.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Napoleon III and the Italian Bubble.

[From the London Times, Aug. 12.]

According to present appearances, there is nothing which can tempt Lord John Russell or any of his colleagues to go into Conference on the affairs of Italy, or indeed to assume the calling together of any European Congress. In a few days there will be nothing to confer about. There is too much reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted the task of restoring to their thrones the Princes by whom he encouraged their people to rebel. We will not at present absolutely believe that it is so. There would be some treachery in such an act. There would also be a want of dignity in undertaking such an office—an officious zeal, savoring somewhat of the haste of a parvenu, to carry favor with a stupid old dynasty, by bearing the cost and trouble of the journey, and threatening the bystanders with an attack of the weapons which had been left, but of which they might have been deprived.

Louis Napoleon's Nervous Shocks.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* states that the celebrated Carthusian nun, Colette, has arrived in Paris to accomplish the cure of an eminent and illustrious personage, who, ever since the battle of Solferino, is said to have suffered so intensely from nervous shocks as to keep him entirely abandoned himself, and that, consequently, he has been compelled to turn night into day, and, by transacting business after midnight, obtains a slight degree of repose at dawn. The form of torture which this distressing disease has taken is that of hallucination of the most impressive kind, nothing less than the most horrible and sickening scenes of the battle being enacted over again each night visibly to the eye—no effect of the imagination, no image of the fevered brain, but in all their horrible and ghastly carnage. The people here declare that the distress was so great on the first arrival of the illustrious personage that one was amply repaid in seeing his welfare took upon herself to write the story of the case to the Pope, having more faith in the spiritual skill of his Holiness than in the physical succor of the whole universe of doctors already called in. The answer sent by his Holiness was borne by Sœur Colette in person, and the result of her visit is already visible in the calmed nerves and soothed brain of the illustrious personage, who, although still far from sufficiently recovered to be able to take his hours of repose, like the rest of the world, is so much improved as to remain silent during the attacks of his terrible vision, instead of telling aloud, and with unconscious and hurried speech, the story of the bloody visions passing before his eyes.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Swindling the Government in Utah.

Horace Greeley writes from Camp Floyd to the *Tribune* an interesting letter on "Our Army in Utah." It appears that Brigham Young made $50,000 clear profit on lumber furnished the American army to construct its comfortable quarters at Camp Floyd. The army does nothing but enrich the contractors favored by the War Department, and the saintly speculators of Mormondom. Mr. Greeley says:

Whether truly or falsely, this army, probably without an individual exception, undoubtedly believes the Mormons as a body to be traitors to the Union and its Government, inflexibly intent on establishing here a power which shall be ultimately dominant over that of the United States.

Mr. Greeley says that a suspicion is entertained that the Army is kept in Utah for the pecuniary gain of the tribe of contractors. He gives a few of the many cases of Government profligacy:

THE FLOUR CONTRACT.

Twenty-two cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions, munitions, &c., from Leavenworth to this point. The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little determination management at Washington, they were next all'wed to furnish the flour here, being paid their twenty-two cents per pound for transportation in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah is a better soil for growing wheat than almost anything else, they had no difficulty in sub-letting this contract at *seven* cents per pound net, making a clear profit of $170,000 on the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger.

THE SALE OF MULES AND WAGONS.

Pursuant to a recent order from Washington, the Assistant Quartermaster General here is now selling by auction some two thousand mules —about two-thirds of all the Government owns in this Territory. They are in fine order, and are worth to-day $125 to $150. I attended the sale for an hour or so this forenoon; the range of prices was from $60 to $115; the average of the 700 already sold about $75. Had these mules been taken to California and there properly advertised and sold, they would have brought cost even at Leavenworth they must have sold for at least $100,000 more than here, where there is practically no demand and no competition for such an immense herd; and, after every Mormon who can raise a hundred dollars or over, shall have supplied himself with a span of mules for half their value, one or two speculators will make as much as they please, while the dead loss to the People will be at least $200,000. Nobody here has ever recommended the sale of these mules; they were being herded under the care of detachments of the army, at no cost but for herdsmen, and they could have been kept through the winter on the abundant mountain valleys at a cost of about $10 per head; whereas, the army can never move without purchasing an equal number; and they can neither be bought here nor brought here for $200,000 more than these animals are now fetching. *Somebody's* interest is subserved by this sale, but is certain by not that of the army nor of the people. The order is to sell seven hundred wagons as well, but these would not bring $40 each. The great cost of transportation for all these articles, for which, as a matter of safety, they were going to leave the house.

"Stark was told that his wife was dead already, but he denied it, and said he was going to take her where she would be out of danger from the Indians. He was told to touch the body and see that she was dead. He did so, and admitted the fact. Stark was brought before Justice Philo Washburne for examination, and committed to jail in this city. His trial will take place before the next term of the Superior Court. He was more rational than when arrested, but told the same story of his fears of the Indians. Nothing could induce him to change his story materially. He admits that the cause of the affair was liquor, and said that if he had let rum alone he would never have had any trouble."

Death of Major John Biddle.

A telegraph dispatch received in this city on Saturday announced the sudden death of Major John Biddle, at an early day a prominent citizen of Detroit. He was at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, for the benefit of his health, when he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy. His age was nearly 76.

He came to Detroit in 1816, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, in which he was an active and distinguished participant. He was appointed Paymaster in the army and Receiver of Public Moneys, a position which he filled for several years. In 1815, he was elected a Delegate to Congress from this, then Territory, where he became an active supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration. At the end of his term he came up for re-election, but was beaten by Hon. Austin E. Wing.

He was a member of the Convention that framed the first Constitution of this State, which was superseded by the present instrument adopted by the Convention of 1846, and was chosen its President. This was in 1835, and in the fall of that year the State was admitted and the first election for State officers was held, when Maj. Biddle was run for Governor, but was defeated by Stevens T. Mason. At the meeting of the first Legislature he came up as a candidate for U. S. Senator, and received the nomination of the Senate by two majority in a vote of sixteen. The House, however, nominated John Norvell, and in the joint convention of the two Houses which followed, Mr. Norvell was chosen by a vote of 25 to 23. In 1838 Maj. Biddle ran on an independent ticket for Lieut. Governor, both Democratic and Whig tickets being in the field, and was, of course, defeated. This comprises the principal points of the political history of the deceased.

He was quite largely identified with the business interests of this city during the thirty-three years that he was a constant resident here, and was possessed of considerable landed estate. The Biddle House derives its name from him, and was erected on property belonging to him. He also owned a considerable quantity of land now occupied as the site of the flourishing village of Wyandotte, ten miles below this city on the river, in the town of Monguagon.

Maj. Biddle was the last of five brothers, one of whom was Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, the famous President of the U. S. Bank. He left Detroit in 1849, and has spent most of his time since in Paris. He leaves a wife in delicate health and two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Wm. S., resides in this city, and the latter is the wife of Col. Porter of the U. S. army.—*Det. Tribune, Aug. 29th.*

Miscellaneous.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR AT FREEPORT.

The new and direct route from

Chicago to Freeport,

via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, will be completed and running regularly on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1859,

And parties attending the STATE FAIR will be taken from this city to Freeport, and return at

One-Half the Regular Fare.

Two trains daily, will leave Chicago for Freeport WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Stock and articles for Exhibition will be carried

FREE OF CHARGE,

by owners paying regular rates to the Fair, and the amount

WILL BE REFUNDED,

on return of the property with proper certificates of the order to that effect.

Through tickets can be purchased from the 5th to the 9th of September, inclusive, at the different Railroad Offices on Dearborn street, or at the Union Ticket Office, Randolph street, corner of Clark, or at the Depot.

For statement of Stock or articles for Fair, apply to N. ROSE, Agent, Freeport.

H. H. PORTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago.

aug26-n13-3d

One Dollar Each,

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To enable all to attend the

ANNUAL STATE FAIR

OF ILLINOIS,

TO BE HELD AT FREEPORT

Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1859.

Tickets will be sold good from Sept. 4th to 10th, 1859, only,

TO FREEPORT AND RETURN,

At One-Half Regular Fare.

A Special Train will leave Belvidere every morning for Freeport, and return every evening, at the convenience of the Fair.

H. H. PORTER, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

aug27-n230 2w

SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

$20,000 in Premiums.

COMPETITION OPENED TO THE WORLD.

Premiums Paid in Plate or Cash, at the Option of the Recipient.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, AND THE SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS OF THE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS,

Including a sum of $1,000 for Trotting Horses; $700 for Wheat, and others for Dogs, Guns, Powder, Pickings, Worsted Art, &c., &c. Offices of the Society, in Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill. Circulars of Chicago, and others

The Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, for 1859, will be held on the spacious grounds at Cottage Grove, three miles south of the Chicago Court House and one mile from Lake Michigan.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 12th, and Continuing until Saturday, Sept. 17th.

OVER FORTY ACRES OF DRY GREEN SWARD, SHADE TREES, &c., are inclosed,

Containing

A Well Beaten 1-2 Mile Ring,

One Thousand

Tight Roofed Stalls and Pens,

Six Handsome Commodious Halls,

FIFTY BY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET,

Competition Water-Proof Roofs and guard windows, making in all over one thousand feet of space for the display of articles of Manufacture. $2,000 Reduction of the light tariff on imported articles of Manufacture, Business Offices, Telegraph Office, Post Office, Police Force, can be given at all Lake street, in the large Iron Front Block.

JULIUS BAUER,

aug29-n234-3t No. 99 South Clark Street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has formed a Co-partnership for the name of HOWE & PETTEE, for the transaction of the forwarding and commission business.

Consignments of grain for Storage respectfully solicited.

Chicago, Aug. 8, 1859. NATH'L HOWE,

aug10-im-n205 JOHN FOSTER.

THE Co-partnership of BALL & GRIFFIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Aug. 24, 1859.

aug17 E. F. GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

Successors to Ball & Griffin,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner of Clark and South Water streets. We are prepared to make advances on grain in store and on Shipments to Eastern Markets

aug24-n219-1y ARMSTRONG GRIFFIN.

Chicago, August 24, 1859.

I TAKE PLEASURE in recommending Griffin Brothers to our old friends, and to all who may favor them with their business. aug24-n219 1m] P. H. BALL.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

1859. HATS. 1859.

FALL STYLES

AT

EMERSON'S.

$5.....Lake Street.....$5

UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.

aug26-n235 1m.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,

FURRIERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,

NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Have now on hand, and are receiving, a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market—consisting of every variety and shape, which are adapted to the wants of the

Western Trade.

[aug30-n247-6m]

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Late Physician and Surgeon to the Ophthalmic and Aural Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city for several months, during which time he has performed many very successful operations.

TWENTY HUNDRED PATIENTS, during the past two years, and others whose visits were the first stimulus to his reputation, have testified to the skill displayed in their cases. Deaf for years, restored to hearing; blind for years, restored to sight; and others who had been for years afflicted with Cataract, Amaurosis, Granulated Eyelids, Tumors, Fistula Lachrymalis, Strabismus, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, &c., &c., have been restored to perfect health.

Dr. U. has also performed the operation for Artificial Pupil, and Cataract, with perfect success.

Dr. U. has been induced to locate in this city, from the fact that many persons have applied to him from this place, and from the fact that there is no Oculist or Aurist in the city.

Dr. U. will be found at his office, where satisfactory references are given.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

The highest premium and six old Pianos in exchange for new. H. M. H. respectfully announces to the public, that he has made arrangements with the home factory of Pianos in New York, and the East (in the manufacture of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and the publication of Music), for the exclusive agency in Chicago, for the sale of Pianos of the celebrities of Musical Merchandize. 23d Reference of the highest order, for the superiority of the Pianos of Messrs. Pianos Forte, can be given at 45 Lake street, in the large Iron Front Block.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 . . . South Clark St., . . . 99

Importer and wholesale dealer in Musical Instruments, Strings and Sheet Music. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new Pianos, or sold on commission. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons tuned and repaired, and improved at other instruments. All orders promptly executed, and promptly executed by addressing JULIUS BAUER,

No. 99 South Clark Street.

aug26-n231-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the name of

HOWE & PETTEE,

for the transaction of the forwarding and commission business.

Consignments of grain for Storage respectfully solicited.

Chicago, Aug. 8, 1859. NATH'L HOWE,

aug10-im-n205 JOHN FOSTER.

THE Co-partnership of BALL & GRIFFIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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aug17 E. F. GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

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Nos. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner of Clark and South Water streets. We are prepared to make advances on grain in store and on Shipments to Eastern Markets

aug24-n219-1y ARMSTRONG GRIFFIN.

Chicago, August 24, 1859.

I TAKE PLEASURE in recommending Griffin Brothers to our old friends, and to all who may favor them with their business. [aug24-n219 1m] P. H. BALL.

Dry Goods.

FROM THE FIRST GREAT

Auction Sale of the Season.

We will exhibit on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st, over 2000 PIECES

CHOICE LYONS DRESS SILKS,

Imported for

FIRST-CLASS N. Y. CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Which owing to the excessive importations, we have bought and will sell 30 to 50 per cent.

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Do Not Buy Silks at any Price

Elsewhere, as we are selling them

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE COMPETED WITH IN THIS CITY.

New and Choice Fall Goods,

RECEIVED DAILY FROM AUCTION,

From Manufacturers and Importers direct.

Prices guaranteed lower in every instance than can be bought elsewhere.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

aug29-n234-1t Nos. 167 & 169 Lake Street.

1859. Fall Goods. 1859.

J. M. STINE & CO.,

57 Lake street, (up stairs), and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, Rag lane or Fifth Church and Press Block, Three Trade as Law Parties a large and well-selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Both Foreign and Domestic Cottons and Fancy Goods; Woolen, Yarns and Hosiery Goods, and a great variety of articles adapted to the Fall Trade.

The attention of the Cloak Buyers to our varied and well-selected assortment of Broadcloths and Doeskins, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c., is solicited.

aug27-n234 3m

T. B. CARTER

Has just received a few

Very Choice Styles Silks,

—ALSO—

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES

In Frenc.h and Swiss,

SETTS AND COLLARS,

LACE SETTS,

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

MUSQUITO NETS, and Choice Styles MERRIMACK PRINTS just opened.

New Goods Arriving Daily at

136 LAKE STREET.

TRIMMINGS.

No. 78 Lake street, Chicago.

We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals o

Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,

SHAWL BORDERS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Laces and White Goods,

Gloves and Gauntlets,

HOSIERY, SKIRTS,

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

CORSETS

At Wholesale and Retail.

A. CAHN, 78 Lake st., (C. F. Atkin

...dicines, &c.

...HEAD QUARTERS !

...HEAD QUARTERS !

...Patent Medicines.

...Patent Medicines.

...REAT WESTERN DEPOT

—AT—

...REAT WESTERN DEPOT

—AT—

...N D. PARK'S,

...NE TO BOLLES SMITH & CO.,

...Lake Street.

...EMEMBER THE PLACE,

...EMEMBER THE PLACE,

...ear corner of Clark Street.

...ear corner of Clark Street.

...Those who are Curious to

witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oboukoff (late manager of Rachel, Ristori, &c.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. feb-1y

Notice.—The undersigned,

Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its...ses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Eastern Bank Notes, and Ohio.

R. A. TUCKER & CO.

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Re-

medy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of these...ies, can be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. my21 d&sm-6m

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer

Complaint—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, or the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents,
No. 134 Lake street, Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,

83.....Randolph Street.....No. 83

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Gilt and Oil Linen Shades.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPER.

CORD, TASSELS, CURTAIN FIXTURES,

&c., &c., &c.

Dealers Supplied at Lowest Rates,

ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

In our Retail Department

MAY ALWAYS BE SEEN

A splendid variety of the very latest designs of Every Grade of

Wall Papers and Decorations

—AT—

The very Lowest Possible Paying Prices.

Remember, papered at short notice by superior workmen.

H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,

75 Post Office Box 1365. mh17-59-c423-6m

WALL PAPERS.

P. E. RIGBY & CO.,

81 - - *Randolph Street* - - 81

Invite inspection to their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and

GENERAL DECORATIONS,

Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and...ces.

...General House Painting, Frescoing, Calcimining, Sign Writing, Gilding, &c. 2w25-3m-c629

WALL PAPER.

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

NEW PATTERNS.

Never Before in this Market,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

At Very Low Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

NO. 70.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 70

Window Shades.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - Lake-st. - - 70

[my16-y]

DRAKE & BROTHER,

224 - SOUTH CLARK STREET. - 224.

Have now in stock a new and full assortment of

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.

...Paper Hangers and General Painters. apl-c730-6m

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Successors to A. H. BURLEY & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STATIONERY,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS,

122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122

J. M. W. JONES. ... F. S. PERDUE. ... J. S. SMALL.

mh1-c776

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAP-

PING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers' prices

BY J. F. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,

No. 216.....Kinzie Street.....No. 216

Mill address, - Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.

...Cash paid for Rags. ...

Real Estate.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

...y for sale my House and Lot on Wabash avenue, between Ringgold Place and Commercial street.

AT A BARGAIN.

The house was built for my own family, and with an eye to convenience. The lot is 84x132 feet deep, running back to an alley and decorated with trees and shrubbery. Has a good cistern in the kitchen and the best of well water. Price $7,500. Price $6,500. $1,500 down; $1,500 on one year; three at 7 per cent, and $2,000 on six years at 10 per cent.

H. L. CASKEY,
No. 59 Lake street.

aug31-c630-1y

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—

Parties desiring a neat residence on the North Side can hear of a great bargain at our office. The house is a...ge, constructed with all kinds of shrubbery and shade trees, and situated only a short distance from the river. Lot 80 x a corner, having a frontage of 80 feet, and a depth of 120 to ...ley. This property is offered at a decided bargain.

...H. KERFOOT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE BY REES, DEN-

...man & Co., 66 Lasalle street.

No. 102—N. ...ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, running through to Peter Place; between Dan Pinkney and Halsted streets. $6,000, on time.

No. 103—N. ...ft. on Washington street between Ann and May...ets. $6,100, cash.

150 ft. on Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $6,000. $1,000 cash, bal. on time.

No. 113—Five Houses and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.

No. 105—Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on long time.

No. 110—Beautiful Residence, with two lots of ground in Lake Forest. $6,500. Price $8,000 on time.

No. 104—457 acres fine farming land about four miles north-...st of Evanston. $70 per acre, 5 years time.

No. 112—40 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago, Special Train stops 3 times a day from city. Good improvements. $300 per acre, Cash or time.

REES, DENMAN & CO., 66 Lasalle st.

jy24

GREAT BARGAINS FOR

CAPITALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold on easy terms. Rent and leases low. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable business locations in this city.

FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part of these stores are situated in the centre of the city. The remainder are on Canal street, and will be sold on one of the most favorable terms. Rent low.

THE NEAREST TO THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.

HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 40x80. Price $1,500, half cash, balance in one year.

IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The largest portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,

Jel5-3m-c599 ...corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—

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For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Subscriber's residence at PALATINE, known and called as Cottage Grove and Douglas avenues, two miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Grounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental trees.

A large House, Gothic style with Orial Bay and French Windows, containing nine rooms, with a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 2 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 24 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 187 jy7-3m-c469

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The lots belonging to the LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pure and healthful air of the high bluffs on the north shore of Lake Michigan.

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-five miles from the City of Chicago, on the...sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs, and are unsurpassed for health, in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful and salubrious residence can be enjoyed by any one who has...ness or in the Western country.

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Wines and Liquors.

FABIAN'S "MAYFLOWER"

WHISKY.

Fabian's Mayflower" is now regularly quoted with the established brands of favorite liquors. We sell this brand of Whisky at

25 Cents per Gallon,

And it compares favorably in every respect with the best Continental manufactures, which we sell at $1.25 per gallon. CORL, FABIAN & CO.,
aug11-6m 167 South Water street.

WHISKIES—WE ARE NOW

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SMITH'S "OHIO."
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HALSEY & KING, 189 Clark street.

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MANUFACTURERS FOR

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(Corner of Wabash Avenue,)

Distillers of

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Also Manufacturers of

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DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING OIL

The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

LA PERLE and RUBIS

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100 barrels SMITH'S OHIO.
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100 " IMITATION RYE and BOURBON,
20 " MONONGAHELA,

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PURE SPIRITS.—

20 BARRELS, VERY SUPERIOR,
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PURE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

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A superior article of winter-made Barley Malt, from Selected Canada Barley, prime hop-picked Yeast Malt, in barrels. All manufactured of Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Constantly in store and for sale by
A. G. MORRY,
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...Call and examine Qrs. of Stock, and Prices, before buying elsewhere. Orders from the country promptly filled. ...ch-6m

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LONG LOOKED FOR—Come at

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The Punch Conchas.

We have just received a limited invoice of this favorite size of the Blood PUNCH. It is the best 10c. Cigar is offered in this city. Take them while they are going.

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HARBOR AND RIVER WORK.

We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING and HARBOR WORK, and guarantee low prices. Those wishing to improve their water lots will find it for their interest to give us a call. Office, 213 Dearborn street.

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Chicago, July 1st, 1866. jy7-m&s-y27

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The Press and Tribune Company, desirous to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most...ant and stylish manner, have added to their Establishment...Particular attention given to the printing of

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PAMPHLETS, CONSULAR, ORDERS,
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In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and a...ral home by express.

The All-Father.

This hymn was found in a chest in an English cottage. The author's name is unknown:

In the stillness of the voiceless night,
When crazed by airy dreams, the slumberers...
Whom in the darkness doth my spirit see,
O God, but thee,

And if there be a weight upon my breast,
A keen regret impressed of the day's regret,
Scarce knowing what it is, I fly to thee,
And lay it down.

Or if it be the heaviness that comes
In hours of unfeigned ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis thy will.

For oh, in spite of pest and present care,
Or anything, whose low joyfully
That almost solitary hour,
My God, with thee!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night,
More powerful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything, my soul
Beneath thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it has given from me,
Or whom in heaven doth my spirit seek,
O God, but thee.

The Secret of Blondin's Success.

[From the N. Y. Century, Aug. 27.]

The wonderful power that Blondin possesses of balancing himself is the point of curiosity and amazement to the crowd. By explaining a little of the philosophy of this feat we may lessen the astonishment of some people, and perhaps much as it is possible of his high, and little as possible on his shoulders. Travellers over mountains are warned by the guides to sit passively in the mule, without attempting to direct the animal. This is what the must do who rides on Blondin's back. His own command or nerve must be equal to that of his master, or he endangers both. The fact of dismounting several times proves that it was so, and that he did not avail himself of any trick in shutting the eyes as he always believe.

This is the whole explanation of M. Blondin's feat—his lowering of the center of gravity to near the rope, and his amazingly skilful governament of it. We would not, however, add one to...ry hazardous experiments; but the truth of this explanation may be tested by walking on a board a foot wide, and by the use of the proper position on the ground or floor, and by using or dispensing with the balancing pole, or other weight, to control the centre of gravity.

Gymnastic Drill of the French Army.

The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are all officers or subalterns having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Moniteur," or rather the degree of "Bacheleor of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic masters in one or other of the regiments of the French army.

The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or both. Swimming is the sports here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The genius of the Zouave is no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier, from whose education in gymnastics the pupils of Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends.

Here we have grown up, bronzed, and bearded men, sergeants who have stormed the heights of Alma and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accessit" in fencing, boxing, single-stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not without its charms, and at the same time, the spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, as making us aware of the high value of a military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along long ropes, rebounded like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels.

But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault and in two minutes time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls, and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouave to merit the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye are more estimable than strength or discipline.—*Letter from Paris.*

Bergen Tunnel.

[From the American Railway Review.]

Bergen Tunnel, now being bored through Bergen Hill, about a mile and a half from Jersey City for the use of the New York and Erie Railway Company, is forty-three hundred feet long. The extreme height of the opening is twenty-three feet, and the width of the grade or roadway is eighteen feet, and the cross section contains 580 6-10 superficial feet, the cubic contents being 214 yards per lineal foot, nearly. The roof is an arch of fourteen feet rising thirteen feet and six inches from the springing, at which point the width is twenty-nine feet and six inches. The grade of the tunnel is two-tenths of a foot per hundred, ascending from the east approach for about two thirds of the whole length, when it changes to sixteen-hundredths of a foot per hundred, descending towards the west approach. The drainage is carried by a covered drain between the tracks, the bottom of which is two feet below the railway.

The whole length of the bore is through trap rock. The rock is perfectly solid, and with the exception of one or two joints will require no support. The hill on the Jersey City or east side, is very abrupt, so that the open cut at the entrance will be only about two hundred feet long; the depth at the commencement of the tunnel being about fifty feet. The hill on the west side is more gradual in its descent, and the tunnel is approached from that side by a deep earth cut about half a mile long. The solid rock is struck at about two hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel; the depth of the cut at the entrance being fifty-four feet.

There are eight shafts, varying in depth from eighty to one hundred feet, which, with the two mouths of the tunnel, give eighteen different points to work from. The hoisting is performed by steam power, and the rock is taken to the east side of the hill in cars, which are run down an inclined plane, to the low ground, from which point they are hauled by a locomotive to the Hudson river, and there used in the work of filling in what is called the Long Dock, where the New York and Erie Railway terminus will finally be located. This, it is expected, will be finished during the winter of 1866—67.

Blondin Eclipsed.

There was an exhibition upon DeLave's rope on Monday night last about 11 o'clock, which did not appear in the bills. One of the press boys employed in this office, James Buckley, aged 16 years, proceed quietly with a companion, at the hour mentioned, to the west end of the rope at the saw mill, and boldly started for Falls Field, without balancing pole or any other accompaniment. He was about half an hour making the perilous journey, which, it may well be imagined, was accomplished with no little difficulty and danger. He was sometimes astride of the rope, then beneath it, "travelling" with his hands and feet, and in crossing the guys was obliged to hang by his hands alone. When the size of the rope, which he was unable to span with his hands, is taken into consideration, the extreme peril he encountered, becomes apparent. His palms are blistered and calloused, and it is hardly probable that he will soon enter upon such a foolish undertaking again.—*Rochester Union.*

MORTALITY AMONG PRINTERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Death has been very busy among the printers of New Orleans. Five of those connected with the *Picayune* alone, have been carried off since November last. In an editorial on that subject that paper says:

Is! the noble sentiment of charity and brotherly feeling that ever characterizes the printers, in whatever part of the world they may be found, in some degree compensates for those losses, and although there is no route that calls for such action on the part of printers, as a body, the widows and the orphans' griefs are often assuaged by the practical kindness and benevolence of the friends and associates of the loved and lost.

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SCATES, THEAKE, and BLACK WELL.

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This edition contains all the laws of the State now in force, including those passed at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, 1866. The work is not only published under the sanction of the State but the law which authorizes it declares that it shall be next the approval of the Justices of the Supreme Court, before it could receive the patronage of the State.

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Comprising a complete list of the Reports and Reporters, names of the Courts, States, or Countries, date of the Reports and a synopsis of the Judicial System, with numerous Notes on the Reports and Citations, to which is added a Catalogue of the Reports of English Common Law Reps to...Decided and arranged by the Librarian of the Chicago Law Institute. Price $1.

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A NEW PHYSIOLOGY

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Edward Hitchcock, D. D.; L. L. D.,

President of Amherst College, Author of Geology, etc., etc.,

Read the Following:

[From the Springfield Republican.]

"At length we have the prospect of a Class Book of Anatomy and Physiology, thoroughly adapted to the use of schools.

We have had numerous books on these comparatively new school studies, but they do not live. Their sufficient condemnation is, that they die out. President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, and his son, Dr. Hitchcock, of Williston Seminary, have prepared a book which Ticknor & Fairgay are to publish, and from what we know of the authors, we cannot doubt that they will occupy the ground. That work is to be hands mely illustrated, and special attention given to grammar or and hygiene. The style is said to be unadorned on their subject, but are teachers of eminence, and known have to adapt their instructions to the purposes of schools."

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Steam Apparatus,

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Pipe 40 per cent. discount. Brass Goods 25 per cent. discount. Plating from 50 to 60 per cent. discount. Fancy Fittings, Bends, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost.

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Vandewater's Recently Improved

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OFFICE 81 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

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I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and especially recommended for) Manufacturing. They give a very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power, and are not liable to get out of order, and the use of them is forbidden and discharged underneath. It requires small amount of room, and can be set within two feet of the tail race, and runs upon a step that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This wheel is capable of yielding over 75 per cent. by to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of fall) when under high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the table, and to give satisfaction when properly set and started.

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E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the

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REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency

Office for Female Help,

Has...171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to inform her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help in every station. ☞Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. S. Rec 1866. au14-1y-c602

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MAY, 1861.

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PURE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

A good assortment of the above, which we guarantee unadulterated.
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A superior article of winter-made Barley Malt, from Selected Canada Barley, prime hop-picked Yeast Malt, in barrels. All manufactured of Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Constantly in store and for sale by
A. G. MORRY,
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...Call and examine Qrs. of Stock, and Prices, before buying elsewhere. Orders from the country promptly filled. ...ch-6m

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AT PEUGOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.

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Fancy Gigs and Carriages,

Dusters, Fishing Tackle, Fans, &c.,

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No. 60 CLARK STREET.

LONG LOOKED FOR—Come at

LAST.

The Punch Conchas.

We have just received a limited invoice of this favorite size of the Blood PUNCH. It is the best 10c. Cigar is offered in this city. Take them while they are going.

Buck & Rayner's

CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,

80 Clark street.

HARBOR AND RIVER WORK.

We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING and HARBOR WORK, and guarantee low prices. Those wishing to improve their water lots will find it for their interest to give us a call. Office, 213 Dearborn street.

PARSONS & BAY.

Chicago, July 1st, 1866. jy7-m&s-y27

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I shall be on hand at all early day, to retail, with the best of Can. Rock and Blue Point Oysters. Wholesale and Retail. Order yourself supplied to

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Sailing of Steamer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamship Asia sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day, with upwards of $100,000 in specie.

From Nassau.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamer Karnac arrived here this morning from Nassau, N. P., Aug. 26th. Among the passengers is Gov. Bagley, of Nassau.

Loss of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The steamer Wm. S. Ewing sunk in the upper rapids on Sunday. No.1 was raised at $12,000. Insured for $15,000.

Death of an Old Citizen of Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug 31.—Major Jonathan Kearsley, a resident of this city for over forty years and a prominent actor in the early history of Michigan, died this morning.

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 31.—Peter Kefanore was arrested by special mail agent Moore, on the charge of rifling the letters at the Centreville P. O., Cumberland county, of money.

Accident at the Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31.—A young man named W. R. Jennison fell 90 feet from the Genesee Falls this afternoon, while witnessing the walking of the tight rope by M. DeLave, and was instantly killed. He fell but a short distance from where Sam Patch met his death.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—According to dispatches received at the Navy Depot, dated the 31st inst., Minister Mclane was passing the Summer at the city of San Andres, and would return to Vera Cruz on the first of September.

Two Spanish frigates and one French brig of war were at Sacrificios.

The sick list of the *Saratoga* was slowly increasing, but the Captain hoped, by careful attention, to stay the progress of the disease, although it was in the midst of the sickly season.

Later From the Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—A special despatch to the *Bulletin* says that the express from Denver City arrived on the 24th inst., reached Leavenworth to day. The richness of the new diggings at the head waters of the South Platte is confirmed, but the prospects of profitable mining are not flattering, owing to the distant location, the roughness of the roads, and the difficulty in procuring supplies.

Four quartz-grinders were in successful operation in Gregory Valley. The express brought a large quantity of gold dust.

An Indian fight took place on the 13th inst., on the banks of the Running Water, between the Sioux and Poneas. Eleven of the latter were killed and many wounded.

Later from Hayti.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—An arrival furnishes advices from Port Prince to the 19th inst.

Business was dull. During the week five vessels had arrived and four sailed. The receipts of Coffee during the week amounted 699 bags. At Jacmel business was also dull. The prices of provisions and merchandise were generally maintained, but the recovery of trade was very slow. Similar reports in regard to the dullness of trade are received from Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Cape Haytien and Gonaives.

The stock of provisions at Jeremie was almost exhausted. On the 28th of August a small supply was received constwise.

President Jeffrard had approved of the Haytien tariff enacted by the corps Legislatif on the 30th of July last.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 31st.—A letter, received in this city from Vera Cruz, states that Minister Otway has been ordered by the British government to await himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. Matthews, the secretary of the Legation.

Any written circulars by Ocampo to the governors of the several States of Mexico, impressing upon them the necessity and importance of enforcing the strict conformity to decrees of the constitutional government.

Nothing concerning the late contention between Guatamala and Great Britain—the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter—has reached this government officially, but it is known in official circles, as that is not an indifferent observer of events in that quarter.

Numerous applications are pending for the deputy marshalships for taking the next census, but no appointments will be made until further legislation by Congress.

THE BETRAYER OF DR. DOY.

His Confession.

A Lawrence correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes that journal with the following particulars respecting the discovery and confession of J. J. Hurry, the betrayer of Dr. Doy:

Some time ago suspicion fasted upon Hurry as the guilty man. He, however, strenuously denied any knowledge of the affair, and protested against the imprisonment until last week, when Whitley, one of the kidnappers of Dr. Doy, returned from Pike's Peak; he was at once taken before a committee of examination as to his connection with the affair. He exposed Hurry as the betraying party, who, (he said) had letters in his trunk that would establish his guilt. The trunk of Hurry was taken, and charged with the betrayal of Doy's party. He denied it at first, until informed that his trunk was in the care of Doy, and the letters were known to be in it, which established his guilt beyond a doubt. The villain was very much taken back at the announcement, and seeing no way of escape, promised to go before a committee of citizens and make a full confession of his connection with the whole affair. The confession was written down and sworn to by Hurry. He stated that last December he met a Mr. Thompson, of Kansas, No. in this city. He got into conversation with him and learned that he was engaging men in search of a fugitive. Hurry offered his services, promising to recover the fugitive by stratagem, and the offer was accepted. Thompson went home, and Hurry and another man left with Hurry, who went into a copartnership with a fellow named Whitley, and Garvin, the Postmaster at that time, for the purpose of keeping up an organization for the recapture and return of fugitive slaves to their masters.

This trio were bound by solemn pledges to work together and to divide the product or their labors equally among themselves. Their work was divided, Hurry and another man to keep track of all letters passing through his office from or to the Abolitionists, make himself acquainted with their contents, and in this way keep posted in all the movements of the underground railroad men.

Whitley was to be on the look out for colored people coming into town, pretend to be a friend, assist them, get their confidence, and all the facts in reference to their former owners.

Whitley was to act with the Abolitionists, pretend to be one of them, attend all their meetings, keep posted on all their proceedings, possess their confidence, and if possible, get appointed a conductor on the underground railroad, and open every opportunity sell out the passengers.

The firm held frequent meetings to lay their plans, post each other on the doings of the Abolitionists, correspond with the slave-holders in the States, keeping them posted on all the intentions and movements of their slaves and the Abolitionists.

Hurry and Company learned that there were twenty six colored people—most of them fugitives—in and about Lawrence, who were preparing to leave for Iowa, one half under the guidance of old John Brown, and the others with Dr. John Doy. Hurry at once commenced negotiating for the chance to drive one of the wagons—he contributed five dollars to defray the expenses of the trip, but failed to get the appointment as driver. He assisted the party over the river and into the wagons, assuring them all the time of his friendship and hopes of their success.

Immediately after they had started, Hurry, who had parted with them with protestations of friendship, was on the go to Lecompton to start the blood-hounds on their trail.

After going about twelve miles they were overtaken by a gang of Missouri and Kansas kidnappers, captured, and taken into Missouri, whipped, separated, and sold down South.

Hurry returned to Lawrence, having accomplished his infamous purpose, and waited over to Weston to claim the reward of his treachery. There he met his partners in guilt, Whitley and Garvin, and received from them his share of the reward, amounting to about $75.

The reward was not sufficient. The kidnappers began to suspect each other of cheating and keeping back a part of the price. A difficulty arose, and the firm of Hurry, Garvin & Whitley was on the point of dissolving at once. Fearing suspicion between the two latter and the others, they were afraid to return to Lawrence. They agreed to fasten suspicion upon Doy or Hough, as guilty of betraying and selling the fugitives. Garvin and Whitley went to Pike's Peak, and Hurry came back to Lawrence.

The landlady of the house where Hurry has been boarding says that she has suspected something wrong, for he was so uneasy nights; could not sleep, and always acted as if something troubled his conscience. She was not surprised at the recent developments in his confession, for she had been expecting something of the kind ever since he commenced boarding with her. lox.

Murder in Caldwell, Kentucky—Peculiarities of the Williams Family.

(From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury, Aug. 24.)

A terrible tragedy occurred in the Treadwater neighborhood, twelve miles north of Princeton, last Friday. Jesse Williams, a man over fifty years of age, was found hanging on a tree in the road near his house. He and his family had been a terror to the neighborhood for years on account of their desperate character, and were suspected of having instigated the murder of Mr. Stevens a few months ago. They also figured in a horrible outrage on two of their negroes very lately, an account of which we published. The family had started to Princeton to witness the release of young William from the jail, and found the old man hanging by the neck on the way. The most terrible rumors are afloat throughout the county as to various murders perpetrated by this family, which have now been exposed by the negroes. It is rumored that one of the boys been found in the cave near William's house. The people are wild with excitement, and have raised a vigilance committee, who are resolved to exterminate the offenders. The young Williamses have fled and are hotly pursued. The Williamses are one of the wealthiest families in the county, and are believed to have used foul means to add to their treasures for many years.

☞ Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived at Boston on Saturday last from their extended European tour.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

Eastern exchange continues to decline. To-day some of the banks were selling at 1½ per cent, and some at ¼ per cent prem, while on the street, not more than 1 per cent was paid. Currency is abundant, and discounts are easy. Gold is limited demand, at 1½@1¾ per cent prem.

Counsel View of the "Silver Dodge."—

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 25th, in copying our notice of the meeting of St. Louis Bank Presidents, in connection with the Chillicothe affair, says:

Some of the Western banks have been trying the same unworthy and disgraceful dodge which was adopted by wild cats in this section, i. e., paying demands for specie by counting out dimes and half dimes, slowly, at the rate of about $100 per day. Unless the construction put on the redemption laws in that section varies from that adopted in this State, that dodge is no longer legally available. When it was tried in this region, all silver coins were a legal tender for any amount. Now the small coin are only a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, and if any bill holder has a quantity of bank notes, he has a right to demand the whole amount at once in specie, and in making such payment the bank can only pay five dollars in small silver coin; the remainder must be in five dollar pieces (which are scarce), or gold coin. The attempt at embarrassment is a contemptible business for any bank to indulge in, and can only tend to the injury of any institution which avails of it. In some places of the West, mob violence has been used to drive strangers away from the banks.

The Meeting of Bankers at St. Louis.—The Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday gives the following account of a meeting of Bankers of that city:

All the particulars of the Bank meeting Saturday evening we have not learned. Some facts were told—others must be inferred. One of the latter is, that, of course, some excellent wine was partaken of, though certainly no reporter can testify to this fact from his own knowledge. The meeting was a full one—the seven city Banks of issue being represented, as also the Farmers' at Lexington, its branch at Lawrence, and the State's branch at Cape Girardeau. All of these, we learn, with two exceptions, (and one of the exceptions has such an overwhelming capital that it must salve the others under its wing—have its way or no way) were in favor of the sensible plan of reducing Exchange on the East at once to 1 prem. But, instead of this, they had to agree to what is considered by many the half way measure of keeping it up to ½ prem. This is not, they say, a decline to the specie standard; and will hardly cause a full cessation of remitting branch money home for redemption, by rendering it unprofitable.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE TO-DAY.

	Flour. Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar.	Cat.	Hogs.
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	No.	No.
By G. & C. R. R.	2,000	1341	7999	994	14	235
By R. I. R. R.	1695	7000				1,140
By C. R. I. & P. R.	40	12200	720	600		16
By C. B. & Q. R.	1000	2000	2000	2000		54
By C. & N. W. R.	90	9729		1952		
By C. & A. R. R.	220	1000				75
Total	3945	70802	7838	5826	994	113 1,520

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

To Buffalo	411	20000			
To Oswego		2726	21000		
To Other Ports		400			
Total	411	23571	4500	21000	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, feet	1,361,000	Flour, bbls	369
Shingles, No.	178,000	Wheat, bu	10,746
Lath, No.	30,000	Corn, bu	24,1
Staves, No.	36,000	Grass seed, bus	1,140
Cattle, No.	422	Potatoes, bu	20
Sheep, No.	1,000	Hides, No.	120
Railroad Iron, tons	445	Highwines, bbls	1
Coal, tons	1,000	Salt, bbls	1
Sugar, bbls	1,200	Salt, lbs	10,000
Fish, bbls	40	Pork, bbls	

SHIPMENTS BY RAILROAD TO-DAY.

To Buffalo	411	20000	
To Oswego		2726	21000
To Other Ports		400	
Total	411	23571	4500 21000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY RAILROAD TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, feet	1,361,000	Flour, bbls	369
Shingles, No.	178,000	Wheat, bu	10,746
Lath, No.	30,000	Corn, bu	24,1
Staves, No.	36,000	Grass seed, bus	1,140
Cattle, No.	422	Potatoes, bu	20
Sheep, No.	1,000	Hides, No.	120
Railroad Iron, tons	445	Highwines, bbls	1
Coal, tons	1,000	Salt, bbls	1
Sugar, bbls	1,200	Salt, lbs	10,000
Fish, bbls	40	Pork, bbls	

The demand for spring wheat continues active, and the market to-day was very firm—advancing to above the highest quotation reached yesterday. There was also a good milling demand for No. 1 Red, which was also firmer. About 56,000 bushels changed hands at 91@92c for No. 1 Red on track; 75c for No. 2 Red in store; 74@75c for No. 1 Spring, and 71@72½c for No. 2 Spring—closing quiet and nominal at 74½c for No. 1 and 72c for No. 2 Spring. Flour was in better demand and holders were stiffer. About 500 bbls were sold at $3.90@4.00 for good to choice Spring Extras, and $5.75 @6.00 for a small lot of very choice White Winter. The light receipts of Corn caused an advance of 1c with sales of about 47,000 bushels at 60@61c for fair to prime Canal afloat; 60@61c for No. 1 store; and 57 to 58c for No. 2 in store. Oats were more active and the market a shade better. About 20,000 bushels changed hands, at 25c for No. 1 in store to 26c f. o. b. for round lots. Rye advanced 1c,—with sales at 54½c to 55c. Barley is scarce and in demand at 46c for No. 1 in store, and 47c to 48c for choice extra in bags. Highwines, 24c. Timothy Seed duller. Choice samples were sold at $2.00, and fair at $1.90. A lot of new Clover was exhibited on 'Change to-day. Hides unchanged. Bacon firm at 8c to 8½c for Shoulders, and 10½c to 11½c for Hams. Freights unchanged. Vessels take corn to Buffalo at 3c; oats at 1½c, and rye at 3c.

St. Louis—Aug. 30—The demand for Exchange was comparatively light,10-day at 1 prem. The money market is stringent. There is a rumor of a heavy failure on Second street.

Cincinnati—Aug. 30—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The demand for Eastern Exchange has kept fully up to the supply, and the balance to day were generally light, though the sales, in the aggregate, were less than the average for the week. Rates have remained at ¼ prem. for bankers' checks, but one of the dealers promises to-morrow to put the price up to 1 prem. Buying, and 1 prem. asking; and although there will be no concert of action in the movement, the tendency is in that direction. New Orleans is inactive at ½ discount buying, and par selling. Bills sell at 0 to 8 for Eastern, and 2 to 12 for New Orleans, with light supplies. Gold is scarce, the supply having been run down by shipments, and a temporary demand from the country, for statement day, and the selling rate is now ¼ prem.

Missouri currency is in good demand at 11 dis., and Ill. and Wis at 12.

Toledo.—Aug. 30.—The *Globe* says:—"The receipts of wheat yesterday amounted to only 2,000 bushels. The market was not so animated as on Friday and Saturday, but still loads moved off freely at rates varying from 8s 3d to 5s 8d per bushel, for good merchantable wheat. The sample was very good and the average rate was high, not less than 5s 1d per bushel. The market closed dull, and prices are not firm."

Montreal—Aug. 29.—Flour steady; good No. 1 superfine scarce and saleable at $4.65@4.80; No. 2 dull at $3.90 to $4. Fancy in moderate request at $4. Extra at $5.30 to $5.50. Nothing offering in wheat.

New York High Market.—The *Courier and Enquirer* of Monday contains the following:

There is a moderate business doing, and prices are firmly maintained; the sales include 1,000 Montevideo, 21 bales Great Britain—the former selection; 400 Texas and 2,000 Wet Salted Calfskins on private terms; the Port au Platte reported yesterday at 16c, 6 mos., as the rate run. The following is from Wessel & Weidemeyer's Circular:

The lethargy in our Hide Market seems to be passing away. Thus far the trade have reluctantly supplied some of their most urgent orders from tanneries, and as yet do not feel themselves justified to purchase with freedom. The stock of leather is still growing, and there appears no immediate prospect of a recovery in prices—without which the business cannot be maintained on a healthy basis. The *Sirene* has just arrived from Buenos Ayres with about 8,000 hides. From Augostura we learn that there are but few hides being brought forward for shipment to this country owing to the high cost and sanguinary disturbances on the Orinoco river. Only about 7,000 hides had been purchased for this market, at a cost of 23½@ 24c.

Oswego—Aug. 29—Received, 17,681 bu wheat; 3,324 bu barley. The *Times* reports as follows:

—Wheat dull, and market closes nominally lower. Sales 1,500 bu old white Michigan at $1.05, and 1,500 bu new white Canadian on private terms. Corn dull, sales being confined to small retail lots.

New York—Aug. 29.—Receipts, 15,000 bbls flour; 6,425 bu wheat; 4,475 bu corn; 5,578 bu oats 25 bu rye.

Toledo—Receipts, 29th and 30th, 73,597 bu wheat; 8,758 bbls flour; 1,000 bu oats. Shipments, 30th, 39,425 bu wheat; 7,947 bbls flour. The *Blade* of yesterday says: Flour—sales 100 bbls extra at $4.75. Wheat—White is in good request, but Red moves slow. Sales 2,500, 2,000, 350, 5,000 and 700 bu White at 105c; 1,000 do 107c; 2,000 and 3,000 bu Red at 97c, and 2,000 bu do p. t.

Detroit—Aug. 30.—Receipts, 4,320 bbls flour; 7,998 bu wheat; 446 bu corn; 200 bu oats; 400 bu rye; 900 bu barley. The *Tribune* of yesterday evening reports:—"On 'Change to-day there was considerable more wheat offering, and holders yielded to the downward tendency, offering to close at 103@104c for good white, but no offers were made. Buyers of round lots would not have gone beyond 105c for white and 95c for red. After 'Change, a few car loads prime white changed hands on p. t., understood to be a compromise with the advantage on buyers' side. We are safe in saying the decline from yesterday's rates is equal to 2@3c. Flour is 12½ lower, white wheat single lots are being held at $4.75, and red wheat do. at $4.62½, with no speculative purchasers at the decline. Corn is steady at 75c for No. 1. Oats are selling freely at 35 to 37c.

Pittsburgh—Aug. 30.—Grain—There has been a fair demand and receipts have been freely taken, except Corn, which is dull. Oats, sales on arrival at 38c, and from store at 39@40c. Corn dull, held at 80c from first hands and 85 to 88 from store; some forced sales have been made as low as 78c. Rye, sales of about 1,000 bu during the week at from 78 to 80c, from first hands. No sales of Barley reported. Wheat is arriving freely, and has met with rather ready sale at $1.12 to 1.20 at depot during the week, but yesterday prices were quoted at 1.15 to 1.18 for red, and 1.20 to 1.25 for white.

Milwaukee—Aug. 30.—Receipts, 18 bbls flour; 5,161 bu wheat; 645 bu corn; 500 bu barley; 46 bu rye. The *Sentinel* says:—"The sales of wheat were quite considerable to-day, but the market closed weak at a decline of 2 to 3c, the foreign and eastern news affecting the market unfavorably. A couple of sales of country spring extra flour were made at $4@4.12½. Oats firm and scarce, the supply being unequal to the home demand. No important change in other articles. A couple of vessels are loading with new wheat for Buffalo at 3c."

Louisville—Aug. 30.—The business in flour has again been restricted to the want for the city, and the sales have been mostly in small lots. Country and city mills superfine has ranged from $4.50 to $4.65, and country and city extra from $4.75 to $5. Wheat has been arriving more freely and we quote as the ruling rates, 85@90c. Corn is a little firmer, and dealers' buying rates may be quoted at 70@75c, and selling rates at 80@85c, according to locality. Oats are dull and dealers have been paying 45c for round lots. Rye we quote at 60@ 65c, and barley at 55c from the country. Bran, shorts and chipstuffs are selling only in a retail way, and no stock is permitted to accumulate.

St. Louis—Aug. 30.—Receipts, 8,000 bushels wheat; 2,000 bu corn. Flour—Sales 500 bbls city double extra at $5.50@7 for superfine, on private terms. Wheat—The offers were light, but buyers held back at first, and succeeded in buying at prices a shade easier. Sales of fair and good fall at 97@99c, prime 95@96c, and choice at $1.05. Corn dull, and sales few at 66@66c for mixed and yellow, and 70@75c for white.

Cincinnati—Aug. 30.—Receipts, 4,900 bush wheat; 4,541 brls flour; 1,200 bu corn; 5,620 bu oats; 48 bu barley. The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The flour market has reacted and prices gave way about 20c per bbl to day, closing dull and heavy at $4.50 to 4.60 for Superfine. This was chiefly the unfavorable advices from New York, where prices have fallen within the last two days 20 to 25c per brl. Wheat, with a good demand from the local trade and for export has been sustained at an advance of 5c per bu, as compared with last Tuesday. At close, however, the market was not buoyant. Corn declined 2@ 7½c, and holders to day did not offer over 75c for lots to arrive. The receipts are increasing. Rye is steady at 75c. No movement in Barley. Oats are steady at 32@33c. Bacon moved off freely during the week, but prices for three days past have ruled easier, closing at 7@9c for shoulders and sides. Mess Pork is held at $14.50 for good brands, but there is no demand for it. Lard is inactive at 10½@11½c for prime barrel and keg. Sugar sold to the extent of 400 hhds during the week, but at a decline of ¼@½c—closing at 6¾ to 7¼c for low fair to prime. Molasses quiet at 37 to 38c. Coffee steady at 11¾ to 12½c for fair to prime.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—Coffee active, with sales of 1000 bags Rio at 11¾@11¾c. Nothing done in flour; holders ask $4.50 for Super. There is a good demand for bacon, with sales of 25 hhds shoulders at 7½c; 20 hhds at 7½c, and 30 do on private terms; also 100 hhds and tierces sided at 9½c, and 50 hhds sides and shoulders in lots at 9½@10c for sides and 7¾@7½c for shoulders. Bulk meats dull. Sugar active at 4c advanced sales; 250 hhds sold at 5½@6c for New Orleans and 6½c for Cuba. Ohio whisky 22½@23c.

Revival of Business at New York.—The *N. Y. Herald* says:

The fall business with the interior has now become fairly active. The hotels are crowded to their utmost extent; for the first time since the crisis, every section of the Union is fairly represented among the guests. There has been a pretty large business done during the week; though, in dry goods especially, the large importations tend to check free purchases for the interior. There is a feeling of confidence among the country buyers that a large quantity of the less desirable styles of goods will be sold off at low prices at the auction rooms; and many are holding back in anticipation of that event. The importers, on the other hand, are satisfied that the unusually large portion of the country since 1857 justifies the small excess of this year's importations over those of that year, and labor zealously to maintain market prices. The question at issue will probably be determined by the volume of the import entries during September. If they fall off prices will probably be maintained.

Business at Toledo.—The *Blade* of yesterday says:—

"We counted thirty sail vessels at our docks this morning, and eight steamers receiving and discharging cargoes, presenting quite a lively appearance along the levee. The season of ripened and growing crops fairly begin to move, the numbers of each rapidly increase, and our eyes will soon be gladdened by the activity and bustle of a prosperous commerce.

Frost in Wisconsin.—The Racine *Journal* of yesterday contains the following:

"Yesterday morning a light white frost was observed in the fields in the country. This may be set down as one of the remarkable years as far as frost is concerned; there having been a frost every month in the year thus far, with a fair prospect of a continuance of the same."

Boston, Aug. 29.—Receipts, 500 bbls flour; 600 bu oats; no corn.

Albany, Aug. 29.—Grain—But little doing in Wheat, the demand is f ir and the market steady. Sales, 1,050 bu White Canadian in car lots on p. t. Corn—Sales, 2,000 bu at active request. Sales, 11,500 bu Western mixed and 2,000 bu round yellow at 80c. Rye quiet. The small parcel of new here offering on Saturday consisted of 65 bu good and 35 bu stained Canada West. It was again offered this morning and not taken. Oats firm but quiet.

Cleveland, August. 30.—Wheat improved a trifle upon the quotations of last Monday buttowards the close the improvement was lost, and sales of No. 1 Red on Saturday at $1.04 which was the price current a week ago. Today a further decline has taken place, and red has sold at 81@ and white at $1.14. Corn is dull at 70@72c. Receipts are light but demand is confined to the supply of local wants. Oats have been in fair inquiry for home use, and the receipts, which have been just about sufficient to meet the demand, have sold readily at 32@33c. Barley is dull and nominal at 50c. Rye is nominal at 75c.

The Foreign Demand for American Breadstuffs.

[From the N. Y. Herald of Monday.]

Much is said and written about Western grain not coming forward for want of a demand for it abroad. People who ought to know better are apt to form opinions in times of anguish, what can we do with our wheat if the English won't buy it of us? As though the United States grew wheat exclusively for England, and might let it rot on the fields when the English didn't happen to need it? The fact is, the foreign demand for the cereal products of the United States is, in comparison with the home demand, so small as to be almost insignificant.

The speculative sympathy which exists between the great markets of Europe and that of New York renders our grain market in some degree dependent on that of Liverpool as the Chicago market is on ours; while on the other hand, home consumption has always in this country trodden as close on the heels of production, that a small increase of foreign demand has naturally led to fears of scarcity, and caused an advance in price. But, in reality, the quantity of wheat exported from this country is only about one-tenth the total product, and the fluctuations might disperse altogether with the foreign market without making a great practice. In proof of this, we subjoin the following table of the wheat exports of the United States for the past seven years, which have been furnished us by an eminent produce house. The aggregates include flour as well as wheat: Exports of breadstuffs from the United States, expressed in Bushels of Wheat.

To Sept. 1.	185—	To Great Britain	2,761,720
		Other countries	3,185,564
"	1851—	To Great Britain	4,991,262
		Other countries	4,716,273
"	1852—	To Great Britain	9,682,715
		Other countries	4,076,220
"	1853—	To Great Britain	11,396,407
		Other countries	7,038,412
"	1854—	To Great Britain	14,797,249
		Other countries	10,617,635
"	1855—	To Great Britain	11,033,193
		Other countries	4,241,704
"	1856—	To Great Britain	15,830,695
		Other countries	12,067,160
"	1857—	To Great Britain	11,619,966
		Other countries	12,515,089
"	1858—	To Great Britain	12,740,619
		Other countries	9.30 , 20
To Aug. 1st,	1859—	To Great Britain	9 9,348
		Other countries	4,500,499

AVERAGE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

To Great Britain	9,197,777
To other countries	7,560,342
Total	16,758,119

It will be seen that while the average crop of wheat for the past ten years has probably been over 150,000,000 bushels—this year it is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels—the average total export has not been 16,775,119 bushels, including wheaten flour; and of this average half, or 7,560,342 bushels, have gone to the British colonies, the West Indies, South America, &c., countries whose markets we command under any circumstances.

The most experienced members of the trade, judging from the reports of the harvest in France and England, expect an export demand here this fall fully up to the average. But if it should fail, the above table shows pretty conclusively that the West will not be a serious sufferer by the loss, so long as it has the home market to rely on.

Albany Cattle Market.

[From the Albany Statesman, Aug. 31.]

Beeves—The supply of Beeves, and other species of stock for the South and East. The rates on extra and first quality are firm; the other grades are without change. Sales of 1,000 head.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium		
Extra	6@6½	5½@6½c
First quality	5½@6	5@5½c
Second quality	5@5½	4½@5c
Third quality	4@4½	4@4½c
Inferior	3½@4	3½@4c

Cows and Calves—Of no more demand.

Receipts—The receipts for the week ending August 29, the corresponding week last year, from the 1st of January to August 30, 1858, and for the same period in 1859, are:

	Week ending Aug. 24.	From Jan. 1.
Beeves	2,32	4,160
Cows	1,0	1,000
Hogs	83	4,000

	This week.	Last week.	From Jan. 1.
Beeves	2,32	4,160	58,25
Cows	1,0	1,000	24,0
Hogs	83	4,000	135,0

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Aug. 31.

Cattle—Beef Cattle advanced a trifle on better grades, nearly all of which were sold. Poorer qualities about the same as last week. To-day ranged from 9 to 11, the latter a few extra and of rare quality. Receipts, 3000 cattle.

Sheep and Lambs—Market dull, and prices 25@50c lower. Lambs sell at 7@8 cents. Receipts, 12,000—falling off of nearly 3000 from last week.

Swine—Active at $5.25@5.50 for corn fed. Receipts about 3000 swine.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

FREIGHTS—Schrs S O Andrews and Moselle, corn to Buffalo on private terms; Mary Collins, corn to Buffalo at 2½c; schrs Sea and Ocean, rye to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,048 bbls; shipments, 411 bbls. Market firm for spring Extras. Sales of 100 bbls "Prince's Choice" Spring Extra; 100 bbls "Owego" do; 100 bbls do (brand not named), and 50 bbls "Morse"—all at $4.00; 50 bbls "Stoolfoot" Spring Extra, and 50 bbls do (brand not named), at $3.95; 50 bbls "Dowdell" choice White Winter at $4.25 delivered.

WHEAT—Receipts, 70,032 bu; shipments, 38,971 bu. Market—Quiet, with a better demand for No. 1 Red Sales were: 300 bu No. 1 Red at 91c on track; 700 bu do at 92c on track; 700 bu do at 92½c on track; 3,000 bu No. 2 Red at 75c in store. Sundry—Advanced 1c. Sales were: 3,000 bu No. 1 at 94½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 94c in store; 1,300 bu do at 94½c in store; 7,500 bu do at 95c in store; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring at 75½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 74c f. o. b.; 18,000 bu do at 75c in store; 10,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 300 bags No. 2 Spring at 76c delivered.

CORN—Receipts, 7,336 bu; shipments, 4,300 bu. Market more active and advanced 1c. Sales were: 2,000 by Canal at 61½c afloat; 4,000 bu do at 61c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do (prime) at 61½c afloat; 26,000 bu No. 1 at 60c in store; 4,000 bu do at 61½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 60½c in store; 9,000 bu do at 61c in store; 700 bu No. 2 at 57c in store; 1,300 bu do at 56½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 56c in store; 1,300 bu do at 54½c in store; 7,500 bu do at 55c in store; 9,000 bu do at 56c in store; 10,000 bu do at 55½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 54½c in store; 7,000 bu do at 54c in store; 4,000 bu do at 54½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 55c in store; 4,000 bu do at 54c f. o. b.; 18,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 53½c in store; 1